

VENTURA COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

PUBLIC FACILITIES & SERVICES APPENDIX



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Ventura County General Plan PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES APPENDIX

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PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES APPENDIX

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4. PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES APPENDIX

4.1 Introduction

County government is concerned with providing many necessary public facilities and services at both a local and a regional level.

As growth throughout Ventura County occurs, a need is created for the expansion of public facilities and services. Funding for these have been more difficult to obtain since passage of Propositions 4 and 13. These initiatives have altered traditional public facilities and services financing mechanisms. As a result, more emphasis has been placed upon the utilization of fiscal impact studies which assist local officials in determining whether a particular project or scale of development in the community will generate sufficient revenues to defray the necessary public facility and service costs. Now, more than ever, the availability of public facilities and services is an important consideration in determining the economic feasibility of new development.

The Public Facilities and Services Appendix addresses ten types of public facilities and services directly related to physical development of the County: Transportation/Circulation (Roads and Highways, Transit, Rail Service, Airports, Harbors, and Pipelines), Water Supply, Waste Disposal Facilities, Utilities, Flood Control and Drainage, Law Enforcement and Emergency Services, Fire Protection, Education, Parks and Recreation, plus Other Public Buildings and Grounds. In some instances, facilities and services are owned and/or operated by the County of Ventura, or may be provided by an agency governed by the Board of Supervisors. In other cases, facilities and services are owned and operated by independent governmental entities or private companies.

The intent of this Appendix is to assess the current status of each of the aforementioned public facilities and services and to evaluate the abilities of service-providing agencies to accommodate projected growth. Because of their high costs and lasting impacts, provision of public facilities and services has become an issue of major importance. Careful planning for public facilities and services is needed to avoid uncontrolled growth and to ensure efficient use of scarce public funds. The network of publicly-owned facilities, such as roads, streets, water and sewer facilities, public buildings, and parks, form the infrastructure of Ventura County. While capital facilities are built to accommodate present and anticipated needs, some play a major role in determining the location, intensity, and timing of future development.

The Public Facilities and Services Appendix provides the background information and analysis necessary to establish the *goals*, *policies* and *programs* which are part of the Public Facilities and Services Chapter of the Ventura County General Plan, with the overall goal of providing those necessary facilities and services to the residents of Ventura County.

The words shown in *italics* within this Appendix are defined in the Goals, Policies and Programs Glossary (separate document).

4.2 Transportation/Circulation

The Government Code (Sec. 65302(b)) requires that a general plan contain a circulation "element" consisting of the general location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, and other local public utilities and facilities, all correlated with the land use "element" of the General Plan. The Transportation/Circulation Section describes the Roads and Highways, Transit, Rail Service, Airport, Harbor and Pipeline (including oil and natural gas) facilities in Ventura County.

4.2.1 Roads And Highways

The Roads and Highways section addresses the *thoroughfare* requirements of the general plan by examining the existing and proposed *Regional Road Network* for the unincorporated area of the County.

4.2.1.1 Existing Regional Road Network

The 1986 Regional Road Network map (Figure 4.2.1 - separate map) depicts existing *freeways/expressways*, *conventional state highways*, *primary* and *secondary arterials* and *major collectors*. *Minor collectors* and *local streets/roads* are not shown because the myriad of small streets would be unreadable on the map and because such non-thoroughfares (by definition) are not required by the Government Code to be depicted. Information regarding the regional road network in the unincorporated portion of the County includes number of *lanes* (a.k.a., *road cross sections*) and *average daily traffic* (ADT). Within the ten incorporated cities in the County, major city streets and all conventional state highways are depicted on the map for locational purposes only, without reference to number of lanes or ADTs.

The cross section and ADT information for the County arterials and major collectors shown on the 1986 map were derived from the Ventura County Public Works Agency's April, 1986 Road Index-Inventory. The cross section information for the freeways/expressways was provided by the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) to the County in 1987 and the ADTs are from CALTRANS 1986 Traffic Volumes Report.

The number of lanes and ADT on a given road are two variables that contribute to an understanding of that road's general traffic condition. The traffic condition is referred to as *Level of Service* (LOS). LOSs are based on the following six step hierarchy:

<u>LOS</u>	<u>Traffic Conditions</u>
A	Free uninterrupted low volume flow at high speeds with no restriction on maneuverability (lane changing) and with little or no delays.
B	Stable flow with some restrictions to operating speed occurring.
C	Stable flow but with speed and maneuverability restricted by higher traffic volumes. Satisfactory operating speed for urban locations with some delays at signals.
D	Approaching unstable flow with tolerable operating speeds subject to considerable and sudden variation, little freedom to maneuver and with major delays at signals.
E	Unstable flow with volume at or near capacity, lower operating speeds and major delays and stoppages.
F	Forced flow operation with low speeds and stoppages for long periods due to congestion. Volumes below capacity.

County thoroughfares and conventional *State highways* in the unincorporated area are classified as Class I, II, or III roadways. Class I roadways are rural two-lane or multi-lane roads of essentially level terrain, where the road section has been improved to meet current road standard criteria; Class II roadways are rural two-lane roads, of essentially level and slightly rolling terrain, where the road section does not meet current road standard criteria; and Class III roadways are rural two-lane roads, of mountainous terrain or sharply curving alignment, where the road section does not meet current road standard criteria;

The ADT and LOS thresholds for Class I, II and III roadways and Federal and State freeways are shown on [Figure 4.2.2](#).

4.2.1.2 2010 Regional Road Network

The projected County *Regional Road Network* for the year 2010 is depicted on the 2010 Regional Road Network Map ([Figure 4.2.3](#)). The information shown on the map was developed from the Ventura County Area Transportation Study (VCATS). VCATS was prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) in cooperation with the Ventura County Public Works Agency (PWA), the County Planning Division, and CALTRANS.

The methodology employed in preparing VCATS involved the collection of population, dwelling unit and employment forecasts by geographic subareas. The geographical sub-areas that were selected were based on the County's existing Growth Area/Non-Growth Area division of the County. The County is divided into 31 such sub-areas (see Land Use Appendix). These sub-areas are also used by the County for population and dwelling unit projections that are used in the Air Quality Management Plan, Water Quality Management Plan, and Spheres of Influence Plan.

The study base year of 1984 was selected because that year represented the most accurate data available at the time VCATS was initiated. The 1984 data included social (population and dwellings) and economic (employment and income) information. The data, by sub-areas, was used by SCAG as a technical data base for the VCATS project. SCAG used the Urban Transportation System (UTPS) and the TRANPLAN computer models to estimate the year 2010 socioeconomic indicators and to project the County road network with ADTs, for the year 2010.

Socioeconomic indicators were developed by the County and SCAG for each of the sub-areas. The table below shows examples of Countywide socioeconomic indicator input data (1984) and projections for the year 2010.

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>2010</u>
Total County Population	578,905	893,770
Single family dwelling units	118,910	266,424
Total all dwelling units	197,954	349,143
Percent single family dwelling units	60.1%	76.1%
Average population per dwelling unit	2.92	2.56
Average dwelling units per acre	0.17	0.30
Total work force population	249,118	481,157
Total jobs within County	200,203	378,821
Percent of total jobs in retail	17.8%	16.5%

Similar tables for each of the 31 sub-areas are contained within the VCATS document and the Land Use Appendix.

The methodology employed to obtain the 2010 Regional Road Network map used the 1984 and the projected 2010 socioeconomic data as well as other variables such as road type (e.g., limited access freeway, County roads cross sections, etc.), locations (e.g., downtown, rural, etc.), bus lines (e.g., routes, operating speeds, headways, etc.), and roadway improvements made since 1984 and

pending (now funded) improvements. This information was used in various computer gravity models (e.g. SCAG Regional Transportation Model, CALTRANS' LARTS model and UTPS) to predict trip generation and distribution information that resulted in the 2010 Regional Road Network map.

The estimation of the number of lanes needed in 2010 for all County *thoroughfares* and *Federal and State highways, expressways* and *freeways* in the unincorporated area of the County is based upon projected ADT at LOS "D". However, no road widening is indicated on State Route 33, between Casitas Springs and the City of Ojai, pursuant to long-term objections to road improvements expressed by some Ojai Valley residents due to their concerns that such improvements would foster unwanted growth in the area.

The 2010 Regional Road Network map uses the same graphic format as the 1986 Regional Road Network map. The 2010 map shows the projected ADTs and lanes necessary for existing and future roads to accommodate the projected ADTs. Projected ADTs are shown for all freeways/expressways, as well as for County arterials and major collectors. Also depicted on the 2010 map are existing and proposed major city streets and *State highways* as obtained from the respective city's long range street plans. However, as on the 1986 map, ADTs and cross sections are not indicated for streets nor *Federal or State highways* within a city's boundary.

The 2010 map also depicts the areas that each city might annex in the future by indicating a city's Sphere of Influence (the probable ultimate boundary of each city). Within each city Sphere, the city's proposed major streets (as depicted on their respective street plans) are also shown.

The 2010 Regional Road Network includes a proposed State Route 1 Bypass which generally runs east of the City of Oxnard along the existing Rice Avenue alignment. While the State is still reviewing a Project Study Report for this facility, the freeway is included due to high projected traffic volumes (VCATS, 1987). The extension of this freeway north of U.S. 101 (eventually connecting to the existing Simi Valley Freeway in Moorpark) is not shown on the 2010 Regional Road Network due to very low traffic volumes projected for 2010. However, it may be prudent to avoid development which would adversely affect the CALTRANS adopted alignment in order not to preclude CALTRANS' future ability to construct this freeway at a future date when traffic studies warrant it (after 2010).

4.2.1.3 Modes of Transportation

Modes of transportation utilizing the County Regional Road Network vary considerably from the predominate automobile to trucks carrying commodities and goods, bus transit, and bicycles. Bicycles don't utilize the same travel lanes, but use part of the same right-of-way.

Automobile

The automobile remains the most popular form of transportation in Ventura County. The California Department of Motor Vehicles reports that 358,563 fee paid automobiles were currently registered in Ventura County as of December 31, 1986. During that same year there were 426,900 licensed drivers. The resulting ratio of licensed drivers to fee paid automobiles is 1.19. This ratio indicates that the population, in general, relies heavily on the use of the automobiles for transportation.

Trucks

According to Public Works Agency Transportation Department estimates, approximately 10% of all vehicle trips are trucks.

Bus Transit

For a complete discussion of bus transit in Ventura County, refer to Section 4.2.2 (Transit Service).

Bicycles:

The bicycle is a realistic and viable alternative to the automobile. Its use can improve air quality and vehicle congestion, and it can make significant reductions in vehicles' noise pollution, fuel consumption and parking needs. The bicycle can be a commute mode by itself or be used as a feeder to mass transit operations.

Bikeways are one element of an effort to improve bicycling safety and convenience, either to help accommodate motor vehicle and bicycle traffic on shared roadways, or to complement the road system to meet needs not adequately met by roads. The "General Road Design Policies" portion of the County of Ventura Public Works Agency Road Standards states that "turning lanes at intersections and bicycle lanes may require Right-of-Way and improvement widths greater than those shown on the B series plates."

Due to high road construction costs, only a few County roads where either parking is prohibited in each direction or the right-of-way width is increased, actually contain bicycle lanes. *Class II bicycle lanes* (paved area within road for preferential use by bicycles) require an additional ten feet of right-of-way and pavement (i.e., five feet in each direction).

An alternative would be to maintain and improve the width and quality of the surface of the right hand portion of existing roads so they are suitable for bicycle traffic (*Class III bicycle route*).

Bicycle and pedestrian improvement projects in Ventura County are regularly funded by VCAG's Executive Committee with TDA Article 3 allocations of SB 821 money. Countywide bicycle plans are developed to the extent possible by cooperative effort between County and cities staffs in order to coordinate planning and funding. For example, the County is working with the cities of Ojai and Ventura to construct the Ojai Valley Trail, described below. The County also worked with the cities of Oxnard and Ventura to construct a bicycle bridge over the Santa Clara River, which connects with the Harbor Boulevard Bike Lane between Oxnard and Ventura.

Description of County Bicycle Facilities:

- **Victoria Bikeway** - This was constructed in the mid-1970's. A Class I path parallels Victoria Avenue from Olivas Park Drive to Gonzales Road and a Class II bike lane is available for bicyclists from Gonzales Road to Channel Islands Boulevard.
- **Harbor Boulevard Bike Lane** - This Class II coastal facility has been striped along Harbor Boulevard based on the availability of local funding. As a link between projects in Oxnard and Ventura, the County constructed a bicycle bridge over the Santa Clara River to provide safe travel between the two cities.
- **Ojai Valley Trail** - This is a 9.5-mile by 50-foot multi-purpose Class I trail utilizing the abandoned Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way from the City of Ojai to Foster Park. A split-rail fence separates the horses from the pedestrians and bicyclists. One side of the trail is paved with asphalt for bicyclists, and the other with wood chips and gravel, a more suitable roadbed for horses. Currently, about 4.2 miles of the Ojai Trail have been completed.

4.2.2 Transit Service

In Ventura County, there are several public and private bus transit operators. These are described below.

- The South Coast Area Transit (SCAT) serves Ojai, Ventura, Oxnard, Santa Paula, Port Hueneme and much of the unincorporated area in between. Buses run seven days a week (excluding some holidays).
- The County, along with the Cities of Camarillo and Thousand Oaks, contracts for the Interconnect Bus to serve Westlake Village, Thousand Oaks, Camarillo, Oxnard, and Ventura. Interconnect operates weekdays, via peak-hour express and regular midday runs. The bus

meets the Southern California Rapid Transit District bus in Westlake for inter-county trips to Los Angeles County. The County also contracts for transit service in the unincorporated communities of Oak Park, El Rio and Nyeland Acres.

- Fillmore Area Transit Company (FATCO) provides weekday bus service to Fillmore, Santa Paula, Ventura and Piru. FATCO provides this service under a contract with the County and City of Fillmore. FATCO also operates the Fillmore City dial-a-ride.
- Camarillo Bus Service serves the intracity bus needs of the City of Camarillo. The City also contracts with the County and the City of Thousand Oaks for "Interconnect" bus service.
- The Simi Valley Transit System operates in Simi Valley, Chatsworth and Moorpark. The Moorpark College route connects with the Thousand Oaks Transit System.
- The Thousand Oaks Transit System serves Thousand Oaks, Newbury Park and Westlake Village. Also, the City of Thousand Oaks works with the County and Camarillo to fund the intercity "Interconnect" bus.
- Greyhound Bus Lines provides regular long distance travel service and stops at seven cities in the County: Camarillo, Fillmore, Oxnard, Santa Paula, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks and Ventura, plus Piru and Point Mugu.
- An airport bus service company, Great American Stagelines, makes trips to Los Angeles International Airport and occasionally to Burbank. Intercity bus service is also provided by Great American Stagelines to Ventura, Oxnard, Camarillo, Thousand Oaks, Westlake and Woodland Hills.
- All ten incorporated cities and all major Ventura County communities have a program to transport senior citizens to meal sites and the delivery of meals to seniors, known as Meals on Wheels. This program is administered by Public Social Services Agency with a subcontract to each local community.
- The Senior Survivalmobile serves senior citizens countywide during medical emergencies, with the help of volunteers and their cars. This program is also administered by Public Social Services Agency.
- Taxicab companies are available in all cities except Fillmore, Moorpark and Ojai.
- Commuter Transportation Services (aka Commuter Computer), a regional ride-sharing and marketing agency, arranges inter-county and local carpools, van pools and bus pools. Riders can park their cars free all day at ten park and ride lots located in Camarillo, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks and Ventura.

The County Public Works Agency Transportation Department has been designated by the Board of Supervisors as the County department responsible for transit planning, coordination and project implementation.

To accomplish this goal, the County staff regularly works with other County departments, VCAG and SCAG, the other area transit operators, and local, State and Federal agencies.

The County assists whenever needed in coordination of services and institutional arrangements and is also responsible for funding a number of different operations. In FY 1986/87, as has happened in past years, the County assigned TDA funds to SCAT for service to the unincorporated communities in its areas. One-third of the costs for the regular and express Thousand Oaks/Camarillo/Ventura Interconnect Bus were paid with a County TDA Article 8c allocation. Also funded were contract services in the Fillmore/Piru area, and between the community of El Rio and the City of Oxnard. Other recipients of County funds were Commuter Computer, which got an operations grant of FAU money in support of a full-time Ventura office, and the numerous public social service agency operations in the area which were funded through a variety of sources.

4.2.3 Railway Service

County Railway Service includes passenger rail service on Amtrak and freight rail service by Southern Pacific and the Ventura County Railway Company.

4.2.3.1 Passenger Service

Amtrak passenger rail service has served Oxnard for many years and began serving Simi Valley in October 1986. Amtrak passes through the Oxnard and Simi Valley stations daily, with one run going north and the other south. The Coast Starlight northbound train leaves Simi Valley and Oxnard late morning. The southbound leaves Oxnard and Simi Valley in the early evening. Nationwide connections may be made in Los Angeles. Amtrak bus service is available to Los Angeles Union Station from Ventura, Oxnard and Simi Valley. Expansion of service along the Santa Barbara to Los Angeles route is expected soon.

4.2.3.2 Freight Service

The Southern Pacific Transportation Company provides intra-state and trans-continental rail freight service from its main coast line which runs from the Santa Barbara County line along the coast south through Ventura to Oxnard and then east through Camarillo, Moorpark, Simi Valley to the Los Angeles County line for a distance of 48.9 miles. A 28.6 mile branch line travels along the Santa Clara River Valley from Montalvo in a northeasterly direction through Santa Paula and Fillmore to Piru.

The Ventura County Railway Company is a local railroad connecting the Southern Pacific tracks with the U.S. Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme Harbor and industrial parks in Oxnard, south of Fifth Street. The Ventura County Railway Company maintains 11.8 miles of route miles and about 18 track miles. The Railway Company began in 1905 as the Bakersfield and Ventura Railway but was renamed in 1911 as the Ventura County Railway Company when the proposed extension to Bakersfield was dropped. The present railroad with 15 employees has its headquarters at 250 East Fifth Street in Oxnard.

The Ventura County Railway Company transports a variety of freight including industrial, agricultural, chemical, government related, and automobiles and small trucks for the Mazda Motors of America's port facility in Port Hueneme. One Ventura County Railway track crosses Fifth Street and splits into two interchange tracks at the west end of the Southern Pacific yard. Near the Ventura County Railway office, the shortline's track divides, with one heading south a couple of blocks to the enginehouse/diesel shop. The other track goes southeast to a small yard. A number of industries, such as a chemical company, tire dealers, a fertilizer company, and vegetable packing plants are located in this area, known as Oxnard Industrial Plaza. Beyond the yard, a wye is located near Wooley Road.

From the wye one track heads south, crossing California Highway 1 (Pacific Coast Highway). Known as the South Oxnard Branch, this line runs 5.4 miles to the South Oxnard Industrial Area and to the docks at Port Hueneme. Along the way, the track passes Donlon and Round Mountain Junction. Just south of the junction, near Arnold, the Diamond Spur and Edison Branch curve left off the South Oxnard Branch. These two lines and their sidings serve the South Oxnard Industrial Area. The South Oxnard Branch curves westward, enters the city of Port Hueneme, and terminates at the Oxnard Harbor District's Port of Hueneme South Terminal. Customers in the industrial area include oil companies, lumber yards, offshore oil drilling supply companies, vegetable packing plants, and the Kaiser Aluminum plant. The Edison Branch continues to Southern California Edison's Ormond Beach power plant. The power plant receives very little rail traffic.

Back at the wye in downtown Oxnard, the other track (the Patterson Branch), heads west for Wilds, 3.5 miles away. The track runs alongside Wooley Road (and down the center median for 1.4 miles) to Patterson Junction. At this point the track curves south 90° and heads south alongside Patterson Road. Patterson Junction once had a track continuing west and then north to beet dumps. As the present branch continues southward it enters Port Hueneme and then comes to Wilds (named after W. N. Wilds, a longtime Ventura County Railway employee in the 1940s), once

the site of a sugar beet dump. The only thing to mark the location today is the boundary of the Navy base. From that point on, the Navy owns the trackage. The base, officially known as the U.S. Naval Construction Battalion Center, has a small yard just inside the fence and the Ventura County Railway Company occasionally drops off cars loaded with Navy trucks, bulldozers and related construction equipment and materials. U.S. Navy GE center cab 80-tonner 65-00349 switches the Navy-related parts of the base. The Ventura County Railway switches several civilian companies on the base. Civilian and military business coexists on the base because it's the only deep-water seaport between San Francisco Bay and the Long Beach/Los Angeles ports. Among the customers on the base serviced by the Ventura County Railway is the Mazda Motors of America port facility. Mazda Motors is one of the railway's largest sources of revenue.

4.2.4 Airport Facilities

There are four airports in Ventura County, which include County owned and operated airports at Camarillo and Oxnard, a private airport at Santa Paula and the Federally operated Point Mugu Naval Air Station and runway at San Nicholas. The California Air National Guard has an operation on a 208 acre site adjacent to Pt. Mugu NAS. A description of each airport and the County Airport Administration follows (Refer to Figure 4.2.4 for the location of each airport):

4.2.4.1 County Airports

County Department of Airports was created in December 1984 by the Board of Supervisors, independent from the former Property Administration Agency. The Department of Airports oversees the development, operations, repair and maintenance to airports in Camarillo and Oxnard.

The Aviation Advisory Commission was established by the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of advising the Board on airport policy related matters. Airport authorities were established under the provisions of a Joint Powers Agreement between the County of Ventura and the City of Camarillo for the Camarillo Airport and a separate Airport Authority at Oxnard between the County and City of Oxnard.

Oxnard Airport

The Oxnard Airport is a 212 acre facility located in Oxnard and, although within the corporate boundaries of Oxnard, is operated by the County of Ventura.

The Oxnard Airport airside facilities include a single east/west runway (Runway 7/25), 5,950' long and 100' wide with an effective gradient of 0.19 percent. The runway is asphalt in composition and is rated with a gross loading weight strength of 30,000 lbs for aircraft with single wheel landing gear configurations, and 53,000 lbs for aircraft with dual wheel configurations. Due to a 137 foot church spire located east of the Airport, the Runway 25 landing threshold has been displaced 1,382 feet to the west. This reduces the Runway 25 landing length to 4,568 feet. It is also important to note that the primary approach path for the instrumented runway at Oxnard Airport is located directly above the Oxnard Civic Center. A parallel taxiway is available the full length of the runway and is connected to the runway by five connecting taxiways. Runway 25 is also equipped with a high speed taxiway exit.

A total of three major hangars, one medium hangar, and 123 small hangars (52 County owned and 71 private) are located at the airport. Aircraft storage space at the Airport consists of 56,100 square feet of hangar space, which will accommodate approximately 100 aircraft. In addition, 140 outdoor tie-down positions are available. The four story, 80' high air control tower, built in 1960, is operated by FAA Air Traffic Controllers from 7a.m. to 9p.m.; of the 24-hour period the airport is open.

Excellent air navigation aids are available to guide pilots approaching the Oxnard Airport during poor weather conditions. Four published instrument procedures are available for the airport. The most precise of these is the Instrument Landing System (ILS) approach procedure to Runway 25 which allows a qualified pilot to descend solely by reference to instruments to 250 feet above the ground in visibilities as low as three-quarters of a mile. In addition, there are

two non-precision Very High Frequency Omni Range (VOR) approaches, one to Runway 7 and the other to Runway 25, and a published Standard Instrument Departure (SID) profile.

Facilities at the Oxnard Airport consist of the passenger terminal building and paved automobile parking for 350 passenger vehicles and ten employee vehicles. Access to the terminal building is provided by West Fifth Street, a two-lane paved road. In addition, limited access is provided by Patterson Road. The terminal building itself is a modern structure consisting of approximately 10,000 square feet of usable space. Other facilities include maintenance shop, generator building, restrooms, warehouse, residence and sheds.

There are an estimated 140,000 annual aircraft operations at the Oxnard Airport, 90% for general aviation activities, 5% combined air taxi and commuter, and the remaining 5% used by helicopters. Oxnard Airport is served by three regional air carriers, which offer 18 daily flights to such market areas as Los Angeles, Sacramento and Santa Barbara.

Camarillo Airport

The Camarillo Airport, owned and operated by the County of Ventura, was formerly known as the Oxnard Air Force Base. It is located three miles southwest of the center of the City of Camarillo and lies within the city limits. The city is 45 miles northwest of Los Angeles and 379 miles south of San Francisco and borders the Ventura Freeway (Highway 101). Camarillo lies within the Oxnard Plain approximately eight miles northeast of the Pacific coastline.

The Camarillo Airport encompasses 753 acres within both City and County jurisdictions. Although the airport lies within the city limits, the airport is owned and operated by the County. The portion of the east/west runway (Runway 8/26) which is being used for general aviation aircraft is 6,020 feet long by 150 feet wide. Presently, the runway is served by a non-precision circling Very High Frequency Omni Range (VOR) instrument approach to the airport, which allows a pilot to descend to a decision height of 641 feet above ground level (AGL) in instrument meteorological conditions before making a circling approach to the runway. The new FAA control tower began operation at the airport in 1991. The FAA's ten employees operate the facility for 14 hours each day.

Facilities at the Camarillo Airport consist of a small (4,000 square foot) administration building, and adjacent public parking for approximately 50 automobiles. A total of four large hangars, six medium and 292 small hangars (122 County owned and 170 private) are located at the airport. Numerous former Air Force structures still exist at Camarillo Airport and are now being used for various uses (Refer to Section 4.11.3.2 for a discussion of County facilities at Camarillo Airport). Access to the airport is provided by the Ventura Freeway (Highway 101) to Las Posas Road (four lane/paved) and Pleasant Valley Road (two lane/paved).

For 1990, there were an estimated total of 222,000 annual aircraft operations at the Camarillo Airport, 93% for general aviation activities, 4% were Air Taxi operations, and the remaining 3% were helicopter activities.

4.2.4.2 Federal Airports

Naval Air Weapons Station Point Mugu

The 4,500 acre Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) and Warfare Center Weapons Division Headquarters (NAWCWPNS) is located at the western end of the agricultural lands of the Oxnard Plain, six miles southeast of Oxnard and 7-1/2 miles southwest of Camarillo. The Ventura County and Point Mugu Game preserves (private clubs not associated with the Navy) are located to the northwest of the base with the Camarillo State Hospital 4 miles northeast. The base is flanked by the Santa Monica Mountains on the east and the Pacific Ocean to the south. The facility was originally developed during World War II as an extension of the base at Port Hueneme and the early operations were those associated with the training of Seabee personnel.

From 1946 to the present, the mission and the facilities at Point Mugu rapidly expanded. In 1948, Congress appropriated funds for land acquisition and military construction. In 1949, the

Naval Air Station (NAS) was commissioned. The steel planking of Runway 09/27 was upgraded and in 1953, Runway 03/21 was built. Sand was pumped into the surrounding marshes to accommodate the construction of new buildings, hangars, shops, offices, and laboratories. By 1958, the Naval Air Missile Test Center became the Pacific Missile Range with a growth of from 612 employees in 1946 to 4,800 employees. In 1992, the role of NAWCWPNS Point Mugu in the local economy was substantial. Approximately 2,700 military personnel are assigned to Point Mugu. Total military and civilian employment, including contractors, is approximately 9,000. Expenditures resulting from the operation of Point Mugu are approximately \$262,000,000 annually.

NAWS Point Mugu falls under the command structure of NAWCWPNS, but is a separate command with its own charter. NAWS Point Mugu has been assigned the following functions:

- serve as an "all weather" air station,
- provide search and rescue services,
- maintain and operate an air terminal,
- provide radar approach/departure control services for the Oxnard Plain area,
- maintain and operate Outlying Field San Nicolas Island,
- perform services in support of the NAWCWPNS,
- provide administrative and military control of naval facilities at Channel Islands, and
- provide operational, logistic, and administrative support to tenants and assigned activities.

The primary mission of NAWCWPNS at Point Mugu is to perform development test and evaluation; development support and follow-on engineering; logistics and training support for naval weapons, weapons systems and related devices; and associated activities. NAWCWPNS Point Mugu also maintains facilities away from the main station including facilities at the Camarillo Airport, the Port Hueneme Naval Complex, Laguna Peak, and the off-shore islands of San Nicolas (10,000' runway), Santa Cruz, San Miguel, and Santa Rosa. NAWCWPNS Point Mugu also maintains a 30,000-square-mile air/sea missile test range.

In performance of their missions, Navy Units at Point Mugu require many varied and different types of aircraft. The on-base military aircraft fleet generally consists of approximately 120 aircraft. Several of these aircraft are associated with reserve squadrons.

The primary N/S runway 03/21 measures 11,100' x 200' and is utilized basically by the fixed wing military aircraft. The shorter E/W runway, 09/27 measuring 5,500' x 200', is used by light planes, helicopters and air club planes. However, either runway can be used by any type of aircraft as the use of the runway varies with wind, weather, demand and other factors. Aircraft operations at Point Mugu are directly proportional to the levels of missile testing and requirements for pilot training which occur at the facility. Point Mugu maintains an air traffic control center which controls all aircraft in southern Ventura County. A military approach control facility and control tower provides service seven days a week.

The number of aircraft operations at Point Mugu is in excess of 200,000 per year. Hours of operation of the airfield are normally between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. daily and closed on holidays. In reality, however, utilization of the airfield is very low in the early morning and evening hours. The peak days of activity at Point Mugu usually occur on Wednesdays or Thursdays, whereas the least active day is Sunday. Peak hours vary from day to day, depending on changing mission requirements.

Channel Islands Air National Guard Base

The 146 Tactical Airlift Wing officially dedicated a new 208 acre installation September 1990. This property is north of Pt. Mugu NAWS and is at the intersection of Hueneme and Navalair Roads.

This California Air National Guard Wing relocated their C-130 aircraft from Van Nuys Airport beginning in 1989. Daily operational control and management is focused out of the State of California, Office of the Adjutant General with fiscal and liaison management being focused from the National Guard Bureau (Air) in Washington D.C. A technical force of 286 civilians, 25 contract employees, and 52 active duty personnel ensure weekday operations meet expected standards. The unit uses the Pt. Mugu NAWS runway via a connecting 2,500 foot taxiway annexation for aircraft operations. Expected normal operations average 30 operations per day between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, with an additional five return flights on weekends.

Operations increase when this unit is tasked for Fire Support Missions in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service or The California Department of Forestry. The mission of this unit is to train assigned units military war skills totalling over 1,500 personnel during Unit Training Assemblies held once a month and various two week active duty assignments. The Wing is an operational unit under the Air Force Air Mobility Command (AMC).

4.2.4.3 Private Airports and Landing Strips

The privately owned Santa Paula Airport is located within the city limits, south of State Highway 126. The airport is owned by the Santa Paula Airport Association, Ltd. and is operated by the owners (stockholders). Currently there are several airport related businesses located at the Santa Paula Airport including the Santa Paula Flight Center which provides parts, supplies, instruction, fuel and maintenance, the airport cafe plus additional aircraft related businesses.

Airport facilities include an asphalt paved runway 04/22, 2650' x 45'. There are 119 hangars with 88 tie-downs. Virtually all of the estimated 52,400 annual aircraft operations at the airport involve general aviation aircraft. There is no tower, thus limiting hours of operation to daytime only. Helicopters also operate out of this facility.

Finally, there are a few privately owned and operated landing strips scattered throughout the County.

4.2.5 Harbors

The Port of Hueneme is located entirely within the City of Port Hueneme. Serving as California's only deepwater port between Los Angeles and San Francisco, the Port of Hueneme's area of influence extends far into the southwestern United States and Western Canada.

The port is administered by the Oxnard Harbor District, which has jurisdiction over approximately 70 acres of onshore area and ten acres of waterway; the remainder of the harbor is under U.S. Navy jurisdiction.

The Oxnard Harbor District was formed for the purpose of the development of a harbor at the Port of Hueneme and the subsequent improvement and operation of that harbor. The District is empowered by its authorizing statute and by the California Harbors and Navigation Code (Sections 6000 et seq.) to acquire, construct, own, operate, control, or develop any and all harbor works or facilities within the limits of its established boundaries. This district is governed by five elected harbor commissioners. The Oxnard Harbor District Board of Harbor Commissioners' primary goal continues to be the attraction of ocean cargo business. To the extent that the development of the ocean freight business will not be inhibited, the Board of Harbor Commissioners' goal has been to maximize revenue and create additional employment by encouraging the utilization of the Port of Hueneme facilities by the offshore oil industry and from other activities in which the District may legally engage.

The District's current operations involve only the ownership and operation of the commercial portion of the Port of Hueneme which consists of about one-third of the total Port of Hueneme complex. The balance is owned and operated by the U.S. Navy. The District is not connected in any way with the two marinas in Ventura County (Channel Islands Harbor and Ventura Harbor) which are under separate governing bodies.

The Port was constructed in 1938 onshore from Hueneme (submarine) Canyon. Tidal currents and flushing action keep the depth of the harbor relatively constant. The harbor is man made, and connected to the open sea by a jetty protected entrance channel. The outer part of the entrance channel terminates at the head of a submarine canyon which offers an excellent deepwater approach. Only occasional dredging is needed to maintain harbor depths ranging from 35 to 32 feet.

The uses of the existing ten acre water area within the Harbor is divided into four categories:

- **Deep draft berths** - The primary deep draft berths at the Port are three at Wharf 1 and two at Wharf 2. The water depth at MLLW (Mean Lower Level Water) is a minimum of 35' at berths of Wharf 1 and 32' MLLW at Wharf 2.
- **Shallow draft moorings** - Although the Port has no shallow berths as such, moorings are provided at the east end of the east-west channel for commercial and sport fishing boats.
- **Turning basin** - The central water area within the Port is a turning basin capable of maneuvering ships up to 900 feet in length. This area is not used for any other purpose.
- **Entrance channel** - The entrance channel is approximately 400 feet wide, with a navigable channel in the center about 300 feet wide. The channel provides a short run for vessels entering the harbor from the coastal shipping lanes or the open sea. The Channel Entrance Wharf can moor medium draft vessels.

The Port has six wharfs. Wharf 1 (South Terminal), is 1,800 feet long and Wharf 2 (North Terminal), is 1,400 feet long. They are used for cargo transfer, tanker lightering, and servicing oil supply vessels. Through a sharing agreement with the U.S. Navy, Wharves 3 through 6 may be used by commercial vessels if the commercial wharves are full. There are slips for commercial fishing vessels and sportfishing vessels. Offshore oil platform supply vessels generally dock alongside Wharf 1 or Wharf 2.

The Port of Hueneme handles a variety of commodities in addition to offshore oil and gas supplies. These include automobiles, bananas, citrus and fresh fruit, cannery fish, livestock, lumber, fuel, wood pulp, water, pipe, and other general cargo. The tonnage shipped through the port has increased steadily since 1971, when additional dredging operations allowed access of deeper draft ships. (Port dredged from 32' Mean Lower Level Water (MLLW) to 35' MLLW in 1975).

The Oxnard Harbor District was authorized by the U.S. Congress in 1983 to acquire approximately 18 acres of land and about 650 feet of Wharf directly across from the commercial pier (Wharf 1). The Wharf was constructed on land acquired by the Navy through condemnation at the beginning of World War II (1942). The expanded facilities, including modern terminal facilities, will increase port capacity both in terms of vessels and cargo tonnage. For example, Mercedes Benz and BMW started importing automobiles in 1988. The acquisition and expansion of the port will increase its cargo throughput capacity from 420,000 tons to over 800,000 tons.

The main vehicular access to the harbor area from Highway 101 is via Las Posas Road/Hueneme Road at this time and will be via the Rice Road bypass at some time in the future. Established truck routes exist on Harbor Boulevard and Victoria Avenue, Channel Islands Boulevard and Ventura Road. The Pacific Coast Highway (State Route 1) via Hueneme Road provides additional circulation to and from the south.

The Port of Hueneme is served by the Ventura County Railway Company with both northern and southern access. The northern line extends through the U.S. Naval Construction Battalion Center and provides rail service to Wharf 2. The southern line enters the Port of Hueneme from the east along an alignment south of Hueneme Road.

4.2.6 Pipelines

Major pipelines within Ventura County carry crude oil and natural gas, generally along highways and railroad lines. The major crude oil and natural gas pipelines traversing Ventura County are owned by ARCO, Chevron, Mobil, Shell, Texaco and Union Oil. Most oil companies which have

operations in Ventura County have pipelines located within their oil/gas lease areas, but do not operate major transporting pipelines. Four Corners Pipeline Company, a subsidiary of ARCO, is a private pipeline company regulated by the Public Utilities Commission that transports crude oil through their own lines and connects to other pipelines as needed. Four Corners Pipeline Company operates only their own pipeline facilities, and does not own any crude oil. There is also an existing Southern California Edison fuel line originating within the Oxnard Harbor District which connects to the Ormond Beach Generating Station. Refer to Figure 4.2.5 for a map showing Energy Pipelines and Storage Facilities.

4.2.7 Conclusions

While the existing County Regional Road Network is generally adequate to meet present travel demands, Ventura County is confronted with the potential for significant population growth by the year 2010. This projected increase in population will place a major strain on the County's Regional Road Network. To meet this challenge, the Goals, Policies and Programs of the General Plan must address means of moving people and goods in the most efficient and cost effective manner possible, including expansion of the existing road network, encouraging alternate transportation modes (ridesharing, bicycling, transit, etc.), and disbursing peak traffic demand to better utilize the existing road network.

The Goals, Policies and Programs of the General Plan also encourages continued land use compatibility around existing airport facilities. To evaluate the total circulation system, it is important to also consider all forms of transport including pipelines which move oil and gas through fixed systems. The General Plan Goals, Policies, and Programs provide the basis for improving the circulation and transportation network in Ventura County in a complementary manner with the Land Use Portion of the General Plan.

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Airport Facilities

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Jim O'Neill, Ventura County Airport Director

Harbor

Robert K. Harmuth, Director of Operations - Port Hueneme

Pipelines

M. A. Bart - Chevron

Tom Binkes - Four Corners/Arco

Ruth Cronan Fruitt - Mobil

Val Hartley - Shell

Walter Hernandez - State Fire Marshall's Office

Steve Van Winkel - Union Oil

Wayne H. Waterman - Texaco

Figure 4.2.2
Average Daily Traffic (ADT) Level of Service (LOS) Thresholds -
County Roads/Conventional State Highways, and Freeways Table

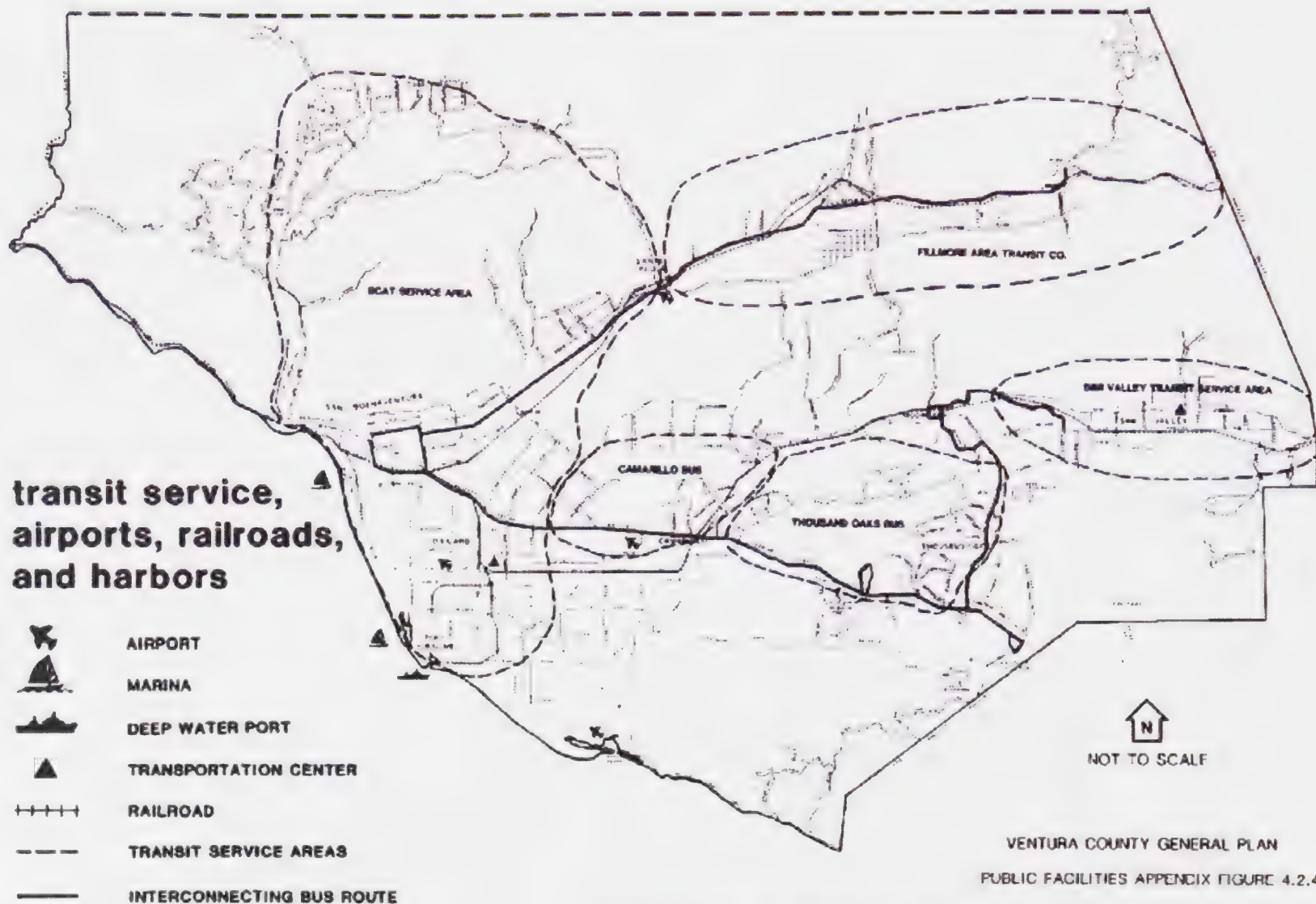
Average Daily Traffic (ADT) Level Of Service (LOS) Thresholds County Roads And Conventional State Highways					
LOS	Class I			Class II	Class III
	2 Lanes	4 Lanes	6 Lanes	2 Lanes	2 Lanes
A	2,400	19,000	29,000	1,500	350
B	5,600	28,000	42,000	3,900	2,000
C	10,000	38,000	57,000	7,000	3,300
D	16,000	47,000	70,000	11,000	5,900
E	27,000	58,000	87,000	21,000	16,000

ADT/LOS Thresholds Freeways				
LOS	4 Lanes	6 Lanes	8 Lanes	10 Lanes
A	31,000	46,000	62,000	77,000
B	48,000	71,000	95,000	119,000
C	68,000	102,000	136,000	169,000
D	82,000	123,000	164,000	205,000
E	88,000	132,000	176,000	220,000

SOURCE: Ventura County Public Works Agency 9/94

R. 12/20/94

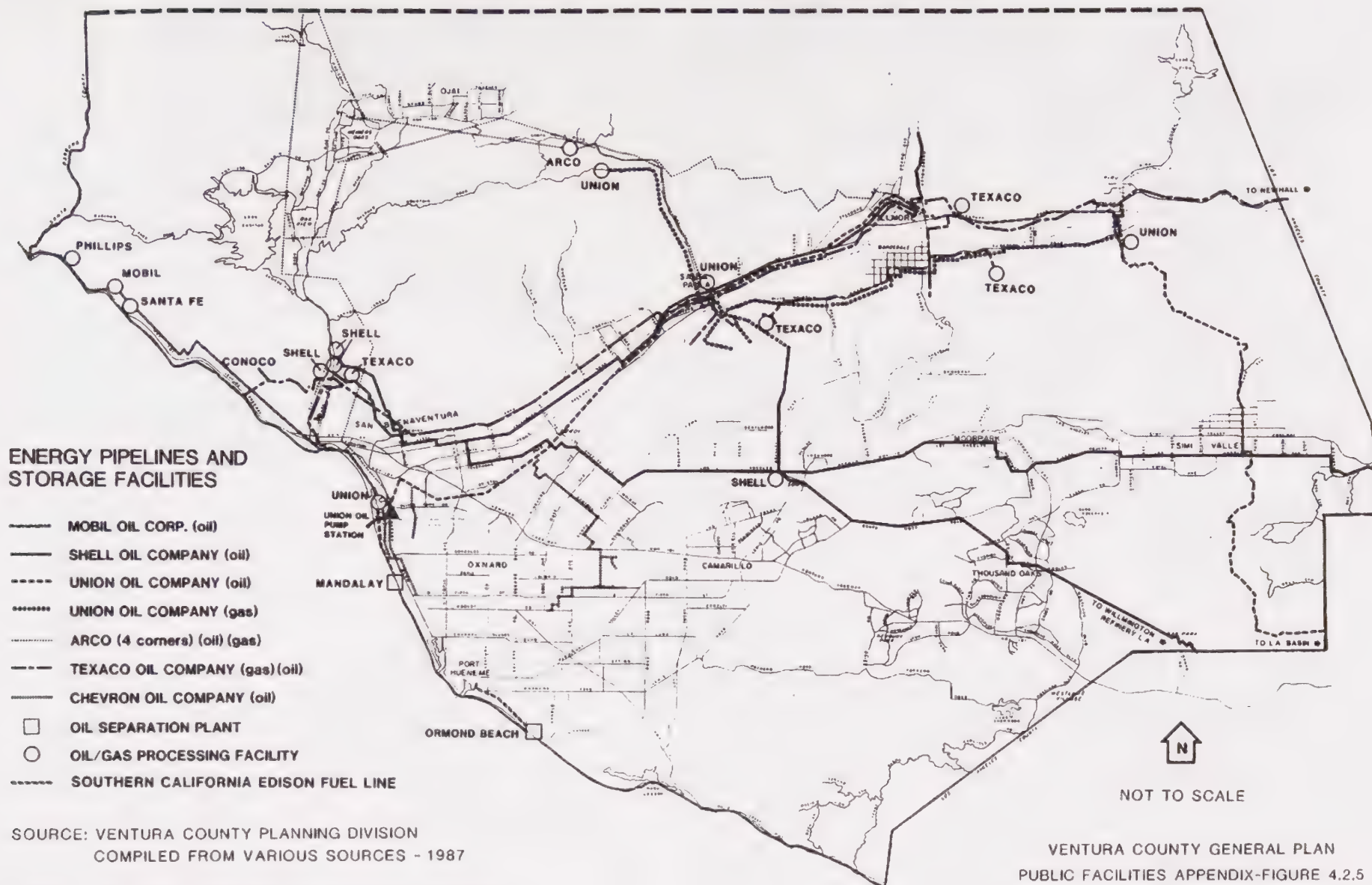
Figure 4.2.4



SOURCE: VENTURA COUNTY PLANNING DIVISION
DATE: SEPTEMBER 1987

NOTE: NO TRANSIT SERVICE, PUBLIC AIRPORTS, RAILROADS
OR HARBORS EXIST IN THE NORTH HALF
NOTE: AIRPORT ON SAN NICHOLAS ISLAND

Figure 4.2.5
Energy Pipelines and Storage Facilities Map



4.3 Water Supply Facilities

This section focuses on the supply, storage and delivery of water to consumers. An important companion text to the following is the Water Resources Section in the Resources Appendix. That section addresses the quality and quantity of ground, surface and reclaimed water that is available within the County.

4.3.1 Water Sources

Ventura County's water supply is obtained from three major sources: groundwater (67%), surface water (11%), and imported water (22%). A small amount of reclaimed water (less than %) is also used.

4.3.1.1 Groundwater

Groundwater is the single most important source of water; as of 1991 it provides about 67% of the water utilized in the County. Agricultural demand accounts for an estimated 86% of the total demand for groundwater in the County. Of the total water demand in 1991, 285,100 acre feet (AF) came from local groundwater sources. Because it is estimated that the local groundwater basins can safely supply only about 242,000 AF countywide, water users are extracting at least 43,000 AF more than is being naturally and artificially replenished. Groundwater is pumped extensively by individual well owners and purveyors. Purveyors either wholesale water to other purveyors or make deliveries directly to individual users. Since more groundwater is used than is replaced, overall, the County's groundwater reserves are slowly decreasing.

The County's groundwater supply is contained within five major aquifers. The aquifers are the Oxnard, Mugu, Hueneme, Fox Canyon, and Grimes Canyon. Both the Oxnard aquifer in the Oxnard Plain area and the Fox Canyon aquifer are being overdrafted. This overdrafting of the local water supply has caused a number of problems, most notably seawater intrusion in the Upper Aquifer system of the Oxnard Plain. Projects are currently underway to remedy the seawater intrusion problem caused by overdraft in the Oxnard Aquifer Zone, such as the new Vern Freeman Diversion and the Pumping Trough Pipeline (see below).

4.3.1.2 Surface Water

Surface water resources in Ventura County are divided into two major hydrologic units (the Ventura River and Santa Clara-Calleguas Units) and into four other smaller hydrologic units (Rincon Creek, Cuyama, San Joaquin, and the Malibu Hydrologic Units). Refer to [Figure 4.3.1](#) for a map of the major surface water sources in Ventura County.

Surface water is taken from Lake Casitas, Lake Piru and diversions from the Santa Clara and Ventura Rivers. As of 1985, it provided approximately 11% of the total water utilized in Ventura County. The primary source of surface water, Lake Casitas, is maintained by the Casitas Municipal Water District, which engages in both retail and wholesale sales of the lake's water. The Casitas Municipal Water District wholesales water to retailers for municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses within the Ojai Valley and the City of Ventura. The District also retails water directly to some users in the Ojai Valley and the North Coast of the County. Santa Clara River water is diverted by the United Water Conservation District to spreading grounds where it recharges the groundwater basin. The United Water Conservation District operates and maintains Lake Piru, the Freeman Diversion, and associated spreading grounds along the Santa Clara River. The District diverts Santa Clara River water to replenish the groundwater and to a number of water agencies on the Oxnard Plain. Several water purveyors and individuals also use some Santa Clara River water.

Ventura River water is diverted by the City of Ventura for use in the City's system. Some water is diverted from the Santa Clara and Ventura Rivers by individuals.

4.3.1.3 Imported Water

Imported water is obtained by Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD) from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) for delivery to purveyors in the southern and eastern portions of the county which includes the Cities of Thousand Oaks, Simi Valley, Moorpark, Camarillo and Oxnard. Since 1985, imported water, which is State Project water, amounts to about 22% of the water utilized in the county. The Casitas MWD, United WCD, and the City of Ventura have jointly studied the feasibility of constructing various types of distribution facilities to import additional State Project water, to which they collectively hold a yearly entitlement of 20,000 acre feet. Studies to obtain additional State Project Water are continuing, including analysis of the appropriate institutional and financial arrangements. United WCD ordered their portion of the entitlement (5,000 AF/Y) to be delivered from Pyramid Lake via Piru Creek to United's Lake Piru Reservoir. However, due to California Department of Water Resources (DWR) cutbacks, United MWD received only 1,500 AF during 1991.

4.3.2 Water Users/Suppliers

Figure 4.3.3 shows water demands in Ventura County.

As of 1990, there were more than 178 water purveyors in Ventura County, which include six city systems, eight privately owned companies, four other public water purveyors, 20 special water districts, and more than 100 mutual water companies and other public and private systems of varying sizes (Navy bases, Navy housing, mobilehome parks, etc.). Refer to Figure 4.3.4 for a list of water purveyors in Ventura County and Figure 4.3.5 for a map of major water wholesalers. It is estimated there are about 2,000 individual well owners who obtain their own water directly. Of the groundwater pumped in Ventura County, less than one third is delivered by a water system. Most of the groundwater pumping in Ventura County is done by individual well owners.

Figure 4.3.6 summarizes the Ventura County water districts that serve incorporated cities and unincorporated urban areas.

4.3.2.1 Agricultural Water

Ventura County obtains, as of April 1990, approximately 86% of the water required for agricultural uses from its groundwater. The remaining 14% is obtained from surface water (Lake Casitas and Santa Clara River), imported water and reclaimed water. The ratio of groundwater used relative to other sources is expected to decline somewhat by the year 2010 due to the decline in agricultural demand on groundwater by individual farmers, coupled with the likelihood that those water purveyors providing surface water to agricultural users will continue to do so. The availability and use of imported water for agriculture will depend on its cost and the policy of purveying agencies.

Most local farmers obtain their water from their own wells. Their cost for water is based on energy use, annual maintenance costs, and in some areas extraction charges assessed by United WCD and the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency.

Demand from the agricultural sector is decreasing. Countywide demand for agricultural use is forecasted to decline by about 35,000 acre feet by the year 2010. As most of the County's agricultural demands are met by groundwater, and since overall surface supplies will actually increase due to the Pumping Trough Pipeline and Freeman Diversion projects, the decline in groundwater extraction for agriculture may be as high as 40,000 acre feet. To the extent reclaimed water is developed for irrigation use, this decrease will be even greater.

The major geographic areas of agricultural water use are discussed below:

Oxnard Plain

At present, Oxnard Plain agricultural users obtain the majority of their water from one of the five aquifers that underlie the Oxnard Plain. However, there is a County Ordinance restricting drilling any new Oxnard Aquifer zone wells which could aggravate seawater intrusion. Some surface water is also obtained from the Santa Clara River by the United WCD and distributed

by the Pleasant Valley County Water District and other agricultural systems to individual irrigators.

Over time, agricultural water demand on the Oxnard Plain is expected to decrease, due to the urbanization of prime agricultural land. In addition, availability of surface water supplies to meet agricultural demands is expected to increase, due to the construction of the Pumping Trough Pipeline Project and the improved Vern Freeman Diversion Project (Figure 4.3.2). This delivery system was constructed to deal with the County's severe seawater intrusion problem; it was designed to deliver an additional 12,000 acre feet (or more) annually of Santa Clara River water and Lower Aquifer System groundwater, to farmers who are currently using groundwater from the intruded Upper Aquifer System.

There is considerable potential for use of reclaimed water on the Oxnard Plain. The availability of such water for agriculture would dramatically decrease the amount of water needed from the County's groundwater system in the 1990's. The County has applied for a low-interest State loan of five million dollars to deliver reclaimed water from Thousand Oaks' Hill Canyon Waste Treatment Plant into the Pleasant Valley County Water District's distribution system (Figure 4.3.2).

Santa Clara River Valley

The Santa Clara Valley's agricultural community depends primarily on groundwater for its water supply, although a small amount of surface water is diverted annually from the Piru Creek and Santa Clara River. It is anticipated there will be some loss of agricultural land in the area due to urbanization. By the year 2010 the major source of water for agriculture will continue to be groundwater. Overall the reduction in demand from agriculture on the groundwater systems will be offset by an increase in groundwater demand by urban users. In effect, total use of Santa Clara Valley's groundwater supply is expected to remain approximately constant for the remainder of the century.

Conejo-Calleguas Basin

This area includes that portion of Ventura County served by the Calleguas Municipal Water District with the exception of the City of Oxnard. In general, most of the agricultural land in this area lies in its western portions around the Las Posas Valley, the Santa Rosa Valley, Moorpark, and adjacent areas. The Conejo-Calleguas area depends to a great extent on imported water for much of its agricultural uses.

Potential demand for additional reclamation, especially in the Las Posas area, is very high. The North Las Posas Basin is being overdrafted by 12,000 acre feet/year (1991). By 2000, this overdraft is expected to increase to 14,600 acre feet/year due to increasing agricultural pumping. Fox Canyon Groundwater Management studies indicate that this overdraft will increase to even a greater amount to 17,800 AF/year by the year 2010.

Ojai Valley

Agricultural water users in the Ojai Valley obtain their water from two major sources, Lake Casitas and groundwater. One or two small systems depend on naturally occurring springs. In addition to the local Ojai Valley demand on Lake Casitas supplies, agricultural users along the north coast of Ventura County also obtain their water from Lake Casitas, as do several major oil companies who use Lake Casitas water to extract oil.

The Casitas Municipal Water District provides water from Lake Casitas at both the wholesale and retail levels for urban and agricultural use. The Casitas MWD is near to supplying the "safe yield" of the Lake on a regular basis.

Agricultural water demand is expected to decline as irrigated agricultural acreage is supplanted by urban development. However, the Casitas MWD estimates that up to approximately 3,000 additional acres could come under irrigation by the year 2000. Were this to occur, insufficient water would be available to meet demand. Casitas MWD, the City of Ventura and the United Water Conservation District are studying the feasibility of importing State Project Water, to

which they hold an entitlement of 20,000 AF/year. Importation of water would enable Casitas MWD to meet the maximum expected demand.

North Coast

The North Coast area of Ventura County has no significant local groundwater. Water is supplied by Casitas MWD. Most of the water delivered is used by farmers who have established avocado orchards in the area. The total water use in Zone 9 (Rincon) for fiscal year 1986-87 was 3,066 acre-feet, of which 2,678 acre-feet were used for agriculture. Casitas MWD has 514 residential and 12 industrial services in this area.

4.3.2.2 Municipal and Industrial Water Use

In 1985, Ventura County obtains slightly less than one-third of the water used for municipal and industrial (M & I) uses from its groundwater. The remaining two-thirds is obtained primarily from imported supplies (State Water Project) and from surface water (primarily Lake Casitas). This ratio is expected to continue for the remainder of the century, although the demand for groundwater is expected to increase more slowly than demands on surface and imported water sources.

Overall, M & I water use is expected to increase from a total of 136,000 AF in 1991 to 174,000 AF in the year 2000 to a total of about 197,000 F for 2010. Countywide, however, total extractions from the groundwater can be expected to decline only slightly, with the decreasing agricultural use being largely offset by increasing M & I use.

Information on municipal and industrial water use has been collected at various times by the County of Ventura. This data base was most recently updated in April 1987. Per capita water use is estimated based on information from the 16 largest water purveyors in the County. Information has been assembled for each major urban area in the County; results appear in Figures 4.3.7 and 4.3.8. As can be seen, some areas of the County have experienced gradual increases in per capita water use over time, others decreased and some areas have fluctuated from year to year. Overall, current per capita water use is slightly higher in 1986 than in 1983.

The annual average per-capita water use rate countywide in 1986 was 0.209 acre feet (AF) which is approximately 68,000 gallons per person per year. The daily per-capita rate was 186 gallons. The annual per-capita rate includes not only that water used by residents in their homes, but a proportionate share of water consumed by industries, businesses and public agencies which indirectly benefits those residents. The 1986 per-capita rate decreased by 0.004 AF from 1985 when the per-capita rate countywide was 0.206 AF. Five cities (Camarillo, Fillmore, Oxnard, Port Hueneme and Ventura) had a decrease in per-capita consumption, while two areas in the County had an increase in per-capita usage (Thousand Oaks and Oak Park). The remaining cities' (Moorpark, Ojai, Santa Paula and Simi Valley) per-capita rates did not change.

Forecasts of municipal and industrial water use is based on the following geographic areas:

Oxnard Plain

On the Oxnard Plain, M & I users obtain most of their water from the Calleguas Municipal Water District (imported water) and the United Water Conservation District (groundwater from the El Rio pumping station). A relatively small amount of M & I water is obtained directly by water agencies and individuals operating their own wells. Although Port Hueneme and the City of Oxnard maintain wells drilled into the Oxnard Plain Aquifers, they are used only in emergency situations. Total M & I demand on the Oxnard Plain is expected to increase significantly.

The City of Oxnard presently blends city water supplies at a ratio of two parts imported water to one part groundwater. This ratio is expected to continue indefinitely. Assuming this, Oxnard will require approximately 13,400 to 15,000 acre feet of groundwater by the year 2000. Other water systems on the Plain (which rely entirely upon groundwater) are expected to utilize approximately 12,600 to 14,500 acre feet of groundwater. The United Water Conservation District's Oxnard-Hueneme pipeline has a present design capacity of 16,500 acre feet. Assuming this capacity is not expanded, water systems on the Oxnard Plain can be expected

to increase extractions from their own wells, because future demand from the M & I users will exceed the capacity of the pipeline.

Although municipal and industrial demand on the Oxnard Plain groundwater supplies is increasing, it is anticipated that demands from the agricultural sector will decline. Forecasts indicate that increases in M & I demand on the groundwater will be offset by decreases in agricultural demand even though M & I use may require treatment or blending.

Santa Clara Valley

The Santa Clara Valley communities of Fillmore, Santa Paula and Piru depend entirely on groundwater for their M & I supplies. Increases in M & I due to population growth are expected to be approximately offset by declines in agricultural use. This is because the urbanization of the Santa Clara Valley communities will take place almost entirely on agricultural land.

City of Ventura

The City obtains water from five different sources: 1) Lake Casitas water via the Casitas Municipal Water District, 2) Ventura River surface and groundwater from the Foster Park Diversion (via a City pipeline), 3) wells in the Mound Basin, 4) Saticoy Golf Course wells in the Santa Paula Basin and 5) Buena Ventura Golf Course wells in the Santa Paula Basin.

Anticipated population growth in the City of Ventura will require additional water supplies. As most of this population growth is anticipated to occur in the eastern portion of the City, water will not be available from Lake Casitas because these areas are beyond the service area of the Casitas Municipal Water District. Most of the increase in M & I demand in the City of Ventura will be met by increased groundwater extraction. The City expects to meet future demands after 1995 with imported State Project Water. The facilities to import this water are currently under study by the City of Ventura, United Water Conservation District, and Casitas Municipal Water District.

Conejo-Calleguas Basin

This area represents that portion of Ventura County served by the Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD). This includes the communities of Moorpark, Oak Park, Thousand Oaks, Camarillo and Simi Valley (the City of Oxnard also receives Calleguas water; their water needs are discussed as part of the Oxnard Plain discussion). Most of the M & I demand in this area is met through imported water sources provided by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) through facilities maintained by the Calleguas MWD. Some M & I demand is met by water from the Santa Rosa Groundwater Basin. Any shortfalls would likely be met by some combination of increased groundwater extraction, expanded water conservation, and/or accelerated development of additional local supplies.

Ojai Valley

Communities in the Ojai Valley depend on two primary sources for their M & I water: Lake Casitas and groundwater. In addition to local M & I users, the City of Ventura diverts about 6,000 acre feet annually at the Foster Park Diversion and transfers the water out of the valley for use within the City. The City of Ventura also utilizes a portion of the water provided by Lake Casitas.

Demands on Ojai Valley resources will increase in the future as population increases. However, the magnitude of increase is less than in most other areas in the County. There will be relatively modest increases in demand from the Ojai Valley itself on both surface water and groundwater. The Casitas Municipal Water District may experience difficulties in meeting the combined M & I and agricultural demand by the early 1990s if additional acreage comes under irrigation. If irrigation is not extended to new acreage, sufficient water supplies will be available to the year 2010. The safe yield of the Ojai Valley's groundwater system is not known with certainty. Casitas Municipal Water District is now carrying out an Ojai Basin Groundwater Study (1988).

4.3.2.3 Major Water Wholesale Districts

Total water demand projections for users within three major water wholesalers have been prepared on the basis of Countywide population forecast data adopted by the County Board of Supervisors on May 5, 1985 (see Land Use Appendix) and the most recent projections of irrigated agriculture. Refer to Figure 4.3.9 Casitas Municipal Water District (Table), Figure 4.3.10 United Water Conservation District (Table), and Figure 4.3.11 Calleguas Municipal Water District (Table).

The three major water wholesalers which provide water to the various retail water purveyors throughout Ventura County are as follows:

1. The Casitas Municipal Water District provides for both wholesale and some retail sale of water from Lake Casitas, for delivery in the Ventura River Drainage Area, the North Coast, and the City of Ventura.
2. The United Water Conservation District is responsible for replenishing some groundwater systems and for some wholesale deliveries to Oxnard, Port Hueneme, and other smaller systems on the Oxnard Plain. Lake Piru is United's reservoir for water which is later released, replenishing underground aquifers. United also operates the Freeman Diversion to direct Santa Clara River water to spreading grounds, to replenish the Oxnard Aquifer.
3. Calleguas Municipal Water District is responsible for providing imported water to the southeastern portions of the County and the City of Oxnard.

4.3.3 Conclusions

There are three major approaches towards meeting the future water needs of Ventura County. These include:

- Importation of State Water Project Water into Ventura County.
- Development of additional *water reclamation*.
- Water conservation programs.

Regional coordination is another approach in meeting future water needs for Ventura County.

4.3.3.1 Importation of State Water Project (SWP) Water

According to a June 1987 Feasibility Report prepared by James M. Montgomery, Consulting Engineers, Inc., their final report, titled, "Feasibility of Importing State Project Water into Ventura County," presents the results of their engineering, economic and environmental evaluation of alternative approaches for meeting the future water needs of the County using State Project water.

Four principal alternatives were investigated in their study. These alternatives were:

1. Importation of the 20,000 acre-ft/yr State Water Project (SWP) entitlement from Castaic Lake via a pipeline through the Santa Clara River Valley.
2. Importation of SWP water from Pyramid Lake through Lake Piru with local runoff from Piru Creek and supplemental local water from Oat Mountain Diversion on Sespe Creek.
3. Importation of SWP water from Pyramid Lake through Lake Piru with flow in Piru Creek channel to Piru Spreading Grounds and pipeline facilities from Piru Spreading Grounds with local water from Oat Mountain Diversion on Sespe Creek.
4. Investigation of providing SWP water from Sespe Creek as a local project under the SWP consisting of one or more dams on Sespe Creek.

A final evaluation of each alternative was conducted on an economic and environmental basis in conjunction with other important criteria.

Each of the alternatives provides sufficient water to meet the projected needs within the study period. On the basis of the economic and environmental results and other criteria used in the final

evaluation (effectiveness, public acceptance, compatibility, constructability, reliability, and flexibility), Alternative 3 is the most favorable. In terms of effectiveness, flexibility, and compatibility with existing plans and systems, it is ranked the highest. For the other criteria, it was ranked no lower than second. It has the lowest unit cost and it has no major adverse environmental impacts.

The recommended project is Alternative 3: Importation of SWP water from Pyramid Lake through Lake Piru with flow in Piru Creek channel to Piru Spreading Grounds and pipeline facilities from Piru Spreading Grounds with local water from Oat Mountain Diversion on Sespe Creek and with individual agency treatment plants. The water would then flow in the creek channel to Piru Spreading Grounds. From this point, a pipeline system would convey the water to Piru, Fillmore, Santa Paula and Ventura where individual agency treatment plants would be constructed. A turnout would be provided at Todd Barranca for groundwater recharge at Saticoy Spreading Grounds (Figure 4.3.2).

4.3.3.2 Water Conservation

The County prepared a "Water Conservation Management Plan" as part of the 208 and Countywide Planning process, and as a condition of the State Water Resources Control Board grant for the PTP project. As part of this plan, agricultural and urban water conservation programs have been developed. Local agencies, cities and water purveyors are voluntarily responsible for implementing these programs. A "Water Conservation Coordinator" is employed within the County Planning Department. The position is being funded jointly by the County, Casitas Municipal Water District, Calleguas Municipal Water District, and United Water Conservation District.

Various agricultural and urban water conservation measures have been selected for implementation. They are summarized as follows:

Agricultural Water Conservation Measures:

- **Educational Programs/Information:**
 - Expand educational services
 - Workshops and field tours
 - Water system evaluation service
 - Pump efficiency testing program
 - Centralized irrigation management service
 - Evaporation pan program
 - Roundtable meetings
 - Water Resources
 - Forum (formerly known as the Water Resources Planning Committee)
 - Field Demonstrations
- **Other Programs:**
 - Tailwater recovery systems
 - Meter availability
 - Flexible irrigation scheduling
 - Other research

Urban Water Conservation Measures:

- **Education and Public Relations:**
 - In-school education programs

- Landscape and maintenance education program
- Water usage on bills
- Water conservation literature
- Speaker's bureau
- Water Resources Forum
- **System Maintenance:**
 - Leak detection program
 - Systemwide water audits
 - Meter calibration and maintenance
 - Customer leak detection program
- **Regulation/Policies:**
 - Landscape review guidelines
 - Standard development condition
 - Emergency ordinance
 - Increasing block rate structure
 - Individual meters
- **Research:**
 - New plant and irrigation tests
 - Information and new research

4.3.3.3 Regional Coordination

Presently, there may be insufficient comprehensive Countywide planning for water resources. In some cases, water agencies have conflicting policies and goals; many water problems remain unresolved. There is a need to correlate data, develop priorities and establish new policies to meet future water needs of the County. Formation of a Countywide Water Agency has been suggested as a way to help resolve these other water problems.

However, one regional effort was implemented in December 1990, with the completion of the long awaited Freeman Diversion Structure (dam) in the Santa Clara River. The dam is used to divert seasonal water from the river to United Water Conservation District's aquifer recharge percolation ponds located in the El Rio area.

References:

Ventura County Annual Report: Water Conservation Management Plan, (December 1985); for 1985-86, (July 1980); for 1986-87 (July 1987); and for 1988-89 (August 1989).

Montgomery, James M., Consulting Engineers, Inc., Feasibility of Importing State Project Water into Ventura County, Executive Summary, Pasadena, June 1987.

Ventura County Planning Division, Urban Water Management Plan Joint Supplement to Ventura County Water Conservation Management Plan, February 1986.

Ventura County Planning Division, Water Conservation Management Plan for Ventura County, Volumes I-III, December 1983.

Ventura County Public Works Agency, Flood Control and Water Works Department, Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency Task Index, from February 1984 to Present.

Individuals Consulted:

Dick Barnett, Casitas Municipal Water District

Ron Morgan, United Water Conservation District

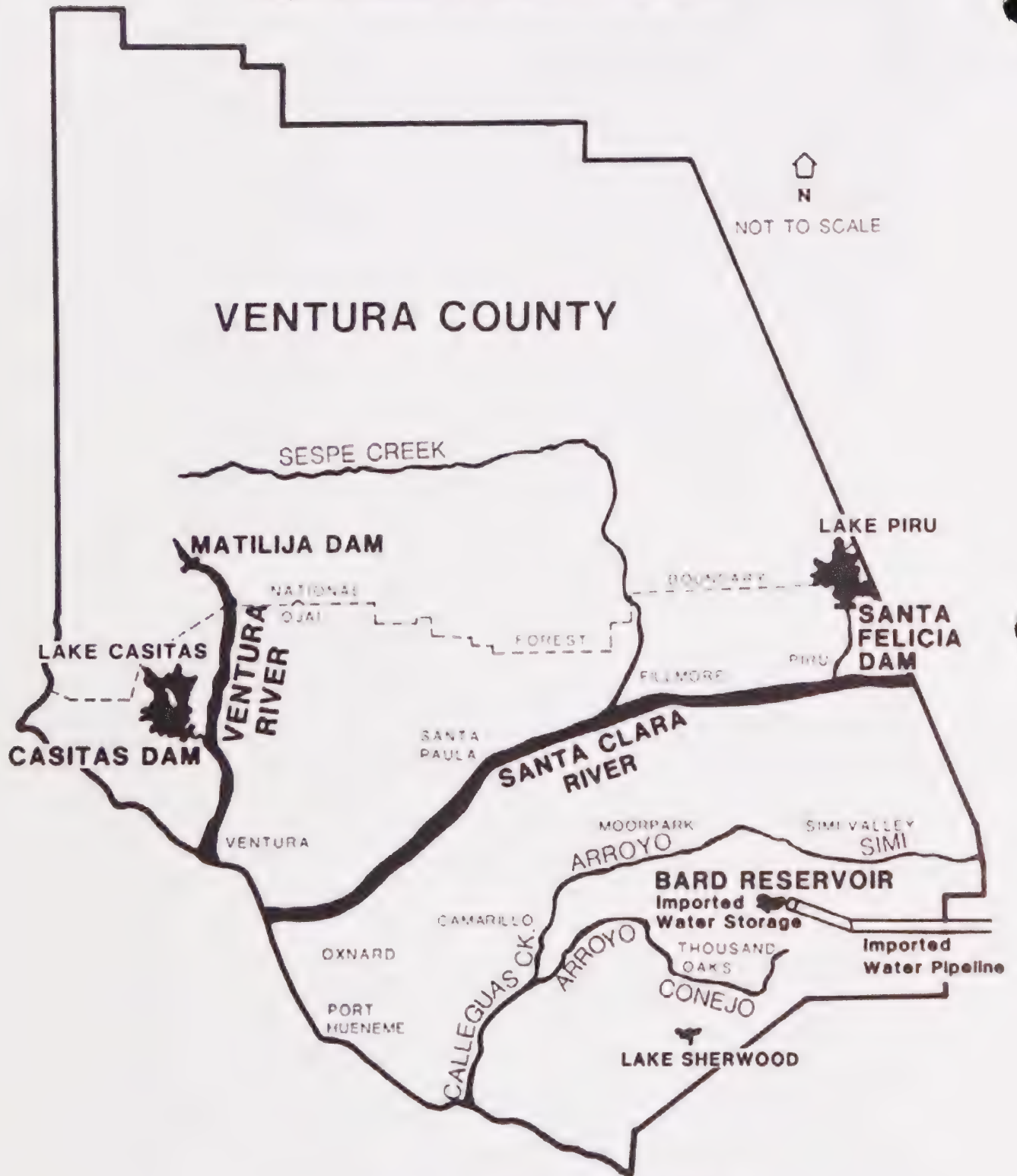
John Munday, City of Ventura Water Department

Rick Farnsworth, County of Ventura Water Resources Department

John Turner, County of Ventura Water Resources Department

Jane Haggerty, Ventura County Planning Division

Figure 4.3.1
Major Surface Water Resources Map



SOURCE: VENTURA COUNTY PLANNING DIVISION
DATE: OCTOBER 1986

Figure 4.3.2
Water Supply Projects (Illustration - Map)

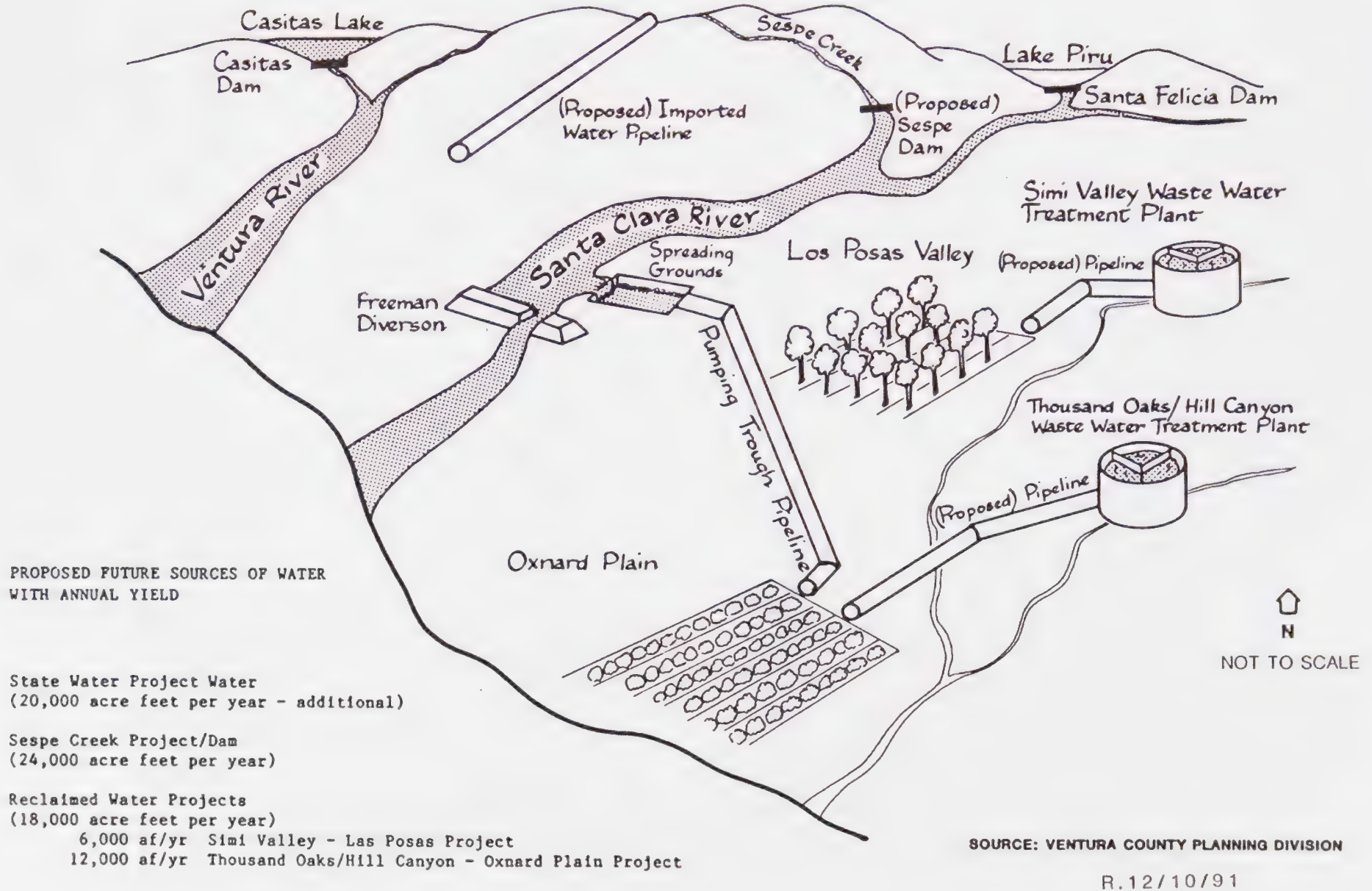


Figure 4.3.3
Ventura County Water Resources - 1985 Facts And Figures
(Table)

Countywide Water Use By Source (In acre feet per year)				
User	Groundwater	Surface Water	Imported Water	Total
Municipal/Industrial (M&I)	36,000	14,000	80,000	130,000
Agricultural	<u>237,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>277,000</u>
	273,000	44,000	90,000	407,000
Percentage Of Water Used By Type		Percentage Of Water Used By Source		
Agricultural Use	68%	Surface Water	11%	
Municipal/Industrial Use	32%	Groundwater	67%	
		Imported Water	22%	
Reclaimed Water Use - Current		Water Prices (\$ per acre foot)		
1,500 acre feet per year		Private wells	\$40 - \$120	
		Agricultural rate*	\$35 - \$300	
		M&I rate*	\$180 - \$410	
		* = retail rate		

Note: Some figures included on these pages are actual usages derived from water use survey results (such as M&I use). Other numbers (such as total agricultural use and total groundwater use) are estimates based on number of irrigated acres of farmland, estimated average consumptive use rates for crops and other information. This is due to the fact that many groundwater wells in the county do not have a water meter measuring actual use.

Countywide Population = 620,000

Average Per Capita Water Usage = 0.22 acre feet/person/year, or 71,720 gallons/yr., or 196 gallons/day (includes residential, commercial and industrial use)

Percentage Of People In County Using Imported Water (M&I users) = 62%

Percentage Of Agricultural Water Use Coming From Groundwater = 86%

Reference Documents:

Ventura County Water Conservation Management Plan

Ventura County 208 – Water Quality Management Plan

Ventura County Urban Water Management Plan

Water Use Survey Conducted of Local Water Agencies

United Water Conservation District Annual Report on Groundwater Conditions

Figure 4.3.4
Water Purveyors In Ventura County (List)

Cities

Camarillo
Fillmore
Oxnard
Port Hueneme
San Buenaventura
Thousand Oaks

Special Districts

Calleguas Municipal Water District
Camrosa County Water District
Casitas Municipal Water District
Channel Islands Beach Community Services District
Colonia Municipal Water District (paper)
Del Norte Municipal Water District (paper)
Hidden Valley Municipal Water District (paper)
Meiners Oaks County Water District
Ocean View Municipal Water District (paper)
Pleasant Valley County Water District
Pleasant Valley Municipal Water District (paper)
Russell Valley Municipal Water District (paper)
San Antonio Water Conservation District
United Water Conservation District
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 - Moorpark
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 - Simi Valley
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 16 - Piru
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 17 - Bell Canyon
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 19 - Las Posas Valley
Ventura River County Water District

Other Public Water Purveyors

Camarillo Utilities Enterprise (Airport)
Camarillo State Hospital
U.S. Naval Air Station, Point Mugu
Sheriff's Honor Farm

PUC-Regulated Private Water Purveyors

California American Water Company (Village District)
California Water Service Company (Westlake Village)
Metropolitan Water Company (Oak Park)
Rio Plaza Water Company
Santa Paula Waterworks, Incorporated
Southern California Water Company (Ojai)
Southern California Water Company (Simi Valley)
Warring Water Company (Piru)

Figure 4.3.4
Water Purveyors In Ventura County (List)
(cont'd.)

Mutual Water Companies And Other Private Water Companies

Academy MWC	Gridley Road Walter Group	Sherwin Acres MWC
Aliso MWC	Hermitage MWC	Siete Robles MWC
Alta MWC	Lake Sherwood MWC	Silver Wheel Ranch Mobile Home Park
Arroyo Las Posas	La Loma Ranch MWC	Sisar MWC
Arroyo Mobile Home Park	Las Lomas Water System	Solano Verde MWC
Berylwood Heights MWC	Limoneira Ranch	South Mountain MWC
Bixby Balcom Water Association, Inc.	Mesa Water Co.	Southside Improvement Company
Brownstone MWC	Middle Road MWC	Strickland Acres MWC
Calcara Conejo Trailer Park	Montalvo MWC	Sulphur Mountain Pipeline Association
Casitas MWC	Navalair Mobile Home Park	Teague McKeivitt Ranch
Cloverdale MWC	New Camp Bartlett	Teal Club MWC
Community MWC	North Drown Water Association	Thermal Belt MWC
Crestview MWC	Nyeland Acres MWC	Thermic MWC
Cypress MWC	Old Creek Road MWC	Thomas Aquinas College
Damasos Leonos	Oviatt Water Association	Tico MWC
Del Norte MWC	Oxnard MWC	Timber Canyon MWC
Dempsey Road MWC	Oxnard Lemon MWC	Tobak Ranch MWC
Elkins Ranch Company	Plaza Mobile Home Park	Tradewinds Mobile Home Park
El Rio MWC	Pleasant Valley MWC	Tres Condados Girl Scout Council
Epworth MWC	Rancho del Cielo	Valley Trailer Villa
Evergreen Trailer Park	Rancho Matilija MWC	Villanova Road Water Well
Fairview Ranches MWC	Raytheon Company	Vineyard Avenue Acres MWC
Farmers Irrigation Company	Rincon Water and Road Works, Inc.	Vineyard Avenue Estates MWC
Fillmore Irrigation Company	Rio Manor MWC	Vineyard MWC
Fillmore West Trailer Park	Rissman MWC	White Stallion Ranch MWC
Fortress MWC	Royal Duke Mobile Estates	Yerba Buena Water Company
Fuller Falls MWC	San Cayetano MWC	Zone MWC
Garden Acres MWC	Santa Rosa MWC	
Glenn View Mobile Home Park	Saviers Road MWC	
Goodenough MWC	Senior Canyon MWC	

Source: Draft, Local Agency Formation Commission Water Purveyors Study, October 1987

Figure 4.3.5
Major Water Wholesalers Map

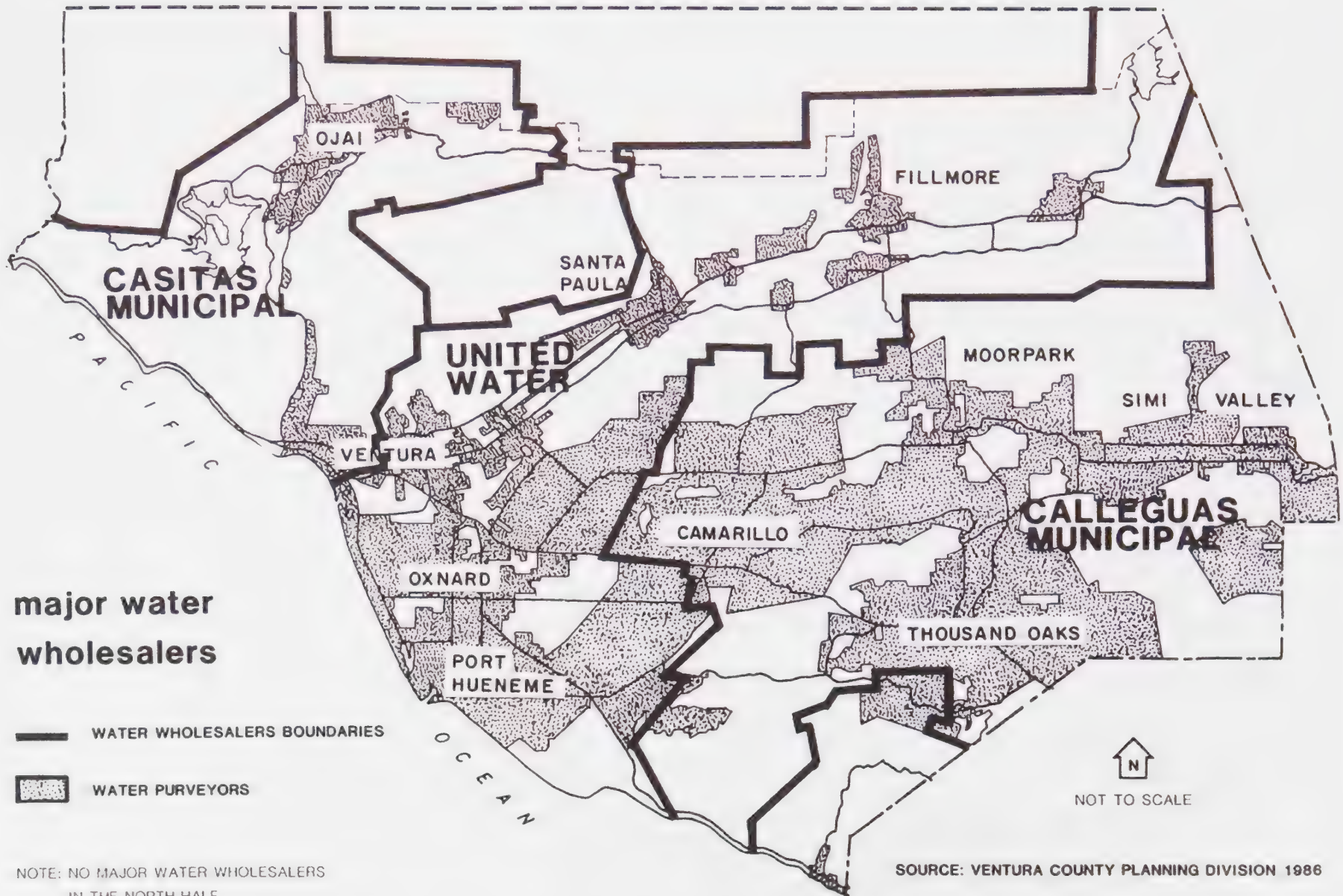


Figure 4.3.6
Major Municipal And Industrial Retail Water Purveyors for
Ventura County Cities And Unincorporated Areas (Table)

Suppliers	City Served	Suppliers	City Served	Suppliers	Unincorporated Area Served
California American Water Company	Thousand Oaks (part)	City of Port Hueneme Water Department	Port Hueneme	Casitas Municipal Water District*	North Coast and Ojai Valley
California Water Service Company	Thousand Oaks (part)	City of San Buenaventura Water Department	San Buenaventura	Channel Islands Beach Community Services	Hollywood by the Sea, Silver Strand and Channel Islands Harbor Area of Oxnard
Camarillo City Water Department	Camarillo	City of Thousand Oaks Water Department	Thousand Oaks (part)	Meiners Oaks County Water District	Meiners Oaks (part)
Camrosa County Water District	Camarillo	County Waterworks District #1	Moorpark	Metropolitan Water Company	Oak Park
City of Fillmore Water Department	Fillmore	County Waterworks District #8	Simi Valley (part)	Ventura River County Water District	Oak View and Oaks Meiners (part)
City of Oxnard Public Works Department	Oxnard	Santa Paula Waterworks District	Santa Paula	Warring Water Service	Piru
		Southern California Water Company	Ojai and Simi Valley (part)		

Source: Ventura County Resource Management Agency, Planning Division, September 1987

*Also a wholesale supplier to various minor purveyors within the same area.

Figure 4.3.7
Ventura County 1991 Water Survey Table

City	Population ¹	M & I ² Water Use (acre feet) ³	Historic Per Capita Use (acre feet/year)								
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Camarillo ⁴	58,755	9,970	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.17
Fillmore	12,431	1,925	0.18	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.16	0.15
Moorpark	26,173	6,334	0.30	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.31	0.24	0.28	0.24
Oak Park ⁵	13,355	2,400	0.18	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.24	0.18
Ojai	8,127	1,523	0.17	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.30	0.19
Oxnard	146,432	18,091	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.12
Port Hueneme	19,889	2,733	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.17	NA	NA	0.17	0.15	0.14
Santa Paula	25,847	4,041	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.16
Simi Valley	101,799	19,569	0.18	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.19
Thousand Oaks ⁶	109,488	26,353	0.24	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.24
Ventura	94,340	15,701	0.20	0.24	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.17
Aggregate⁷	616,636	108,640	0.19	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.18

NA = Not Available.

¹ California Dept. of Finance Population Estimates

² Municipal and Industrial

³ One Acre Foot = 325,850 gallons

⁴ Camarillo Population and Water Use includes portions outside the city limits that are served by the Camrosa Water District

⁵ Oak Park is an Unincorporated Growth Area

⁶ Thousand Oaks Population and Water Use includes Newbury Park which is served by the California-American Water Company

⁷ Does Not Include Non-Growth Areas outside cities

Source: Ventura County Water Conservation Program - Sept. 1992

**Figure 4.3.8
Ventura County 1991 Urban Water Survey Table**

Supply By Source For All Water Uses (Including Agricultural Uses Within Cities)							Municipal/Industrial Use (Acre-Feet/Year)					Ag. Use (Ac Ft/Yr)
City	Water Purveyor	Groundwater	Surface Water	Imported Water	Reclaimed Water	Total	Comm'l	Indust'l	Residt'l	Other (Parks, Etc.)	M&I ² Total	Ag Total
Camarillo	City of Camarillo	3,309	0	2,670	0	5,979	761	169	3,154	719	4,803	997
	Camrosa CWD	1,430	0	6,981	0	8,411	451	0	4,140	576	5,167	2,741
Fillmore	City of Fillmore	2,364	0	0\	0	2,364	85	134	1,508	198	1,925	3
Moorpark	Ventura Co. WW Dist. #1	1,890	NA	7,774	NA	9,664	565	288	4,039	1,442	6,334	3,284
Oak Park ³	Metropolitan Water Co.	0	0	2,788	0	2,788	124	0	2,061	215	2,400	0
Ojai	Southern California Water Co.	1,820	284	0	0	2,104	0	0	1,446	77	1,523	71
Oxnard	City of Oxnard	5,586	0	13,677	0	19,263	4,094	3,152	10,014	831	18,091	28
Port Hueneme	City of Port Hueneme	6	0	2,727	0	2,733	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,733	0
Santa Paula	Santa Paula Waterworks	4,850	1,108	0	0	5,958	1,015	0	2,781	245	4,041	1,479
Simi	Southern California Water Co.	0	0	6,305	0	6,305	0	79	5,385	525	5,989	0
Valley	City of Simi Valley Water Works Dist. #8	64	0	15,277	0	15,341	1,270	163	8,947	3,200	13,580	123
Thousand	City of Thousand Oaks	0	0	8,098	0	8,098	847	0	5,695	1,212	7,754	0
Oaks	California Water Service	0	0	7,159	0	7,159	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,159	0
	Cal-American Water Co.	0	0	12,185	0	12,185	2,157	1,005	7,374	904	11,440	0
Ventura	City of Ventura	10,129	4,830	0	665	15,624	5,075	1,247	8,531	848	15,701	0

NA: Not Available

¹ California Dept. of Finance Population Estimates

² Does not include unaccounted for water (i.e., leaks, unmetered uses, etc.)

³ Oak Park is an unincorporated Growth Area

Note: Variance between supply and use information is a result of data covering slightly different time periods.

Source: Ventura County Water Conservation Program, Sept. 1992

Figure 4.3.9a
Water Demand Projections Within Casitas MWD (Acre-Feet Per Year)
(Table)

Year	Population ¹	M & I Demand ²	Ag. Acres ³	Maximum Ag. Acres ⁴	Ag. Demand ⁵	Maximum Ag. Demand ⁵	Oil Co. Demand ⁶	Unaccounted ⁷ Water	Total Demand	Maximum Total Demand
1985	52,093	11,460	5,040	6,500	10,080	13,000	3,480	1,020	26,040	28,960
1990	54,678	12,029	5,010	7,050	10,020	14,100	4,500	1,160	27,709	31,789
1995	57,348	12,617	4,980	7,800	9,960	15,600	4,500	1,180	28,257	33,897
2000	59,759	13,147	4,950	8,160	9,900	16,320	4,500	1,190	28,737	35,157
2005	62,162	13,676	4,585	8,160	9,170	16,320	4,500	1,200	28,546	35,696
2010	64,328	14,152	4,220	8,160	8,440	16,320	4,500	1,210	28,302	36,182

¹ Based on Countywide population forecast, adopted by Board of Supervisors 5/7/85

² Municipal and Industrial demand, based on population forecast times per capita M & I use factor (0.22 acre-feet per person per year) taken from the Ventura County Water Conservation Management Plan.

³ Source of data is the Ventura County General Plan Draft Land Use Appendix.

⁴ Source: Report on Feasibility of Importing Water into Ventura County (1987) Table 2-4. "The 'maximum' values are based on firm estimates from developments in progress or planned. Those projects that will be completed before 1990 are added into acreage for that year. The remainder of the firm planned agricultural acreage is added to the 1995 and subsequent years' acreage." Compiled by Casitas MWD.

⁵ Based on water use factor of 2.0 acre-feet per acre per year.

⁶ Source: Report on Feasibility of Importing Water into Ventura County (1987). "Actual value used for 1985 but the remaining years represent maximum potential demand for the oil companies."

⁷ Source: Report on Feasibility of Importing Water into Ventura County (1987) "Percentage of unaccounted water is maintained consistently throughout the Study Period."

All figures in this table are rough estimates. The Casitas MWD is presently (11/87) preparing a supply/demand study which will more precisely address this issue.

Figure 4.3.9b
Water Supply Projections Within Casitas MWD (Acre-Feet Per Year)
(Table)

Year	Groundwater ¹	Lake Casitas ¹ (city portion)	Lake Casitas ¹ (remainder)	Imported (State) Water	Recycled ² Water	Total Supply
1985	10,390	9,100	11,250	0	0	30,740
1990	10,000	9,800	10,550	0	1,300	31,650
1995	10,000	10,000	10,350	0	1,300	31,650
2000	10,000	10,000	10,350	0	1,600	31,950
2005	10,000	10,000	10,350	0	1,600	31,950
2010	10,000	10,000	10,350	0	1,600	31,950

¹ Source: Report on Feasibility of Importing State Project Water into Ventura County (1987), Table 3-1. All of the groundwater is pumped by retail purveyors and individuals other than Casitas MWD.

² Source: 1980 208 Water Quality Plan Appendix IV, Table 9, p. 23. Discussions with Casitas (11/87) indicate that Casitas does not presently plan to construct reclamation facilities.

Figure 4.3.10a
Water Demand Projections Within United WCD (Acre-Feet Per Year)
(Table)

Agricultural Acres³							
Year	Population¹	M & I Demand²	Santa Clara	Coastal Plain	Ag. Demand⁴	Unaccounted Water⁵	Total Demand
1985	264,374	50,231	32,190	32,305	176,754	3,310	230,295
1990	290,346	55,166	32,065	31,435	173,782	3,760	232,708
1995	318,254	60,468	31,935	30,560	170,782	4,060	235,310
2000	352,240	66,926	31,810	29,695	167,826	4,530	239,282
2005	379,365	72,079	30,365	28,610	161,013	4,810	237,902
2010	408,556	77,626	28,915	27,525	154,187	5,090	236,903

¹ Based on Countywide population forecasts, adopted by Board of Supervisors 5/7/85.

² Municipal and industrial demand, based on population forecast times per capita M & I use factor (0.19 acre-feet per person per year). Source: Ventura County Planning Division.

³ Source of data for Agricultural Acres is the Draft Land Use Appendix and Irrigated Farmland data from the Important Farmlands Inventory.

⁴ Based on water use factors of 2.41 acre-feet per acre per year for Santa Clara Valley and 3.07 acre-feet per acre per year for Coastal Plain.

⁵ Values are M & I losses only based on reported data in the Urban Water Management Plans for water agencies within the United District. The percentage of unaccounted water is maintained consistently throughout the study period.

Figure 4.3.10b
Water Supply Projections Within United WCD (Acre-Feet Per Year)
(Table)

Year	Santa Clara Valley			Coastal Plain			(Feasibility) Total Supply	(County Total Supply
	Surface ¹	Ground (Feasibility) ²	(County)* Ground	Surface ³	Ground ⁴	Imported ⁵		
1985	12,950	69,750	69,750	8,440	123,500	14,000	228,640	228,640
1990	12,000	36,700	69,750	25,950	113,400	21,840	209,890	242,940
1995	12,000	36,700	69,750	26,020	113,800	22,950	211,470	244,520
2000	12,000	36,700	69,750	26,100	113,600	25,550	213,950	247,000
2005	12,000	36,700	69,750	26,150	113,300	27,460	215,610	248,660
2010	12,000	36,700	69,750	26,230	113,000	29,370	217,300	250,350

Source: Report on Feasibility of Importing State Project Water into Ventura County (1987), Table 3-3.

¹ Surface water diversions were over 12,000 acre feet per year ending July 1, 1985 according to United's Annual Report on Groundwater Conditions.

² Groundwater supplies are based on safe yield estimates from available references except 1985 which is actual use.

³ Coastal Plain surface water includes the Pleasant Valley pipeline, the Oxnard - Port Hueneme pipeline (yield from surface water although extracted from groundwater), the Pumping Trough Pipeline (50 percent of maximum supply assumed to be surface water), and reclaimed water from the City.

⁴ Values based on GMA approximated restrictions (including overdraft) on Coastal Plain basins Task 86-3) plus amounts from the Mound Basin in the City except 1985 which is from actual use data from United's Annual Report.

⁵ Includes supplies imported by the City from the Ventura River Foster Park facilities and those imported by Oxnard from Calleguas assuming supply of two-thirds of Oxnard's demand by Calleguas except 1985 which is actual use.

* (County)* The County Public Works Agency, Groundwater Section does not agree with the consultant's method of computing future groundwater extractions for the Santa Clara River Valley, and believes a more accurate projection is one based on the actual groundwater use in 1985 or later. The County's higher projected groundwater use also increases the total supply above that computed by the consultant.

Figure 4.3.11a
Water Demand Projections Within Calleguas MWD* (Acre-Feet Per Year)
(Table)

Year	Population ²	M & I Demand ³	Ag. Acres ⁴	Ag. Demand ⁵	Total Demand
1985	266,494	66,624	26,630	53,260	119,884
1990	312,709	78,177	25,080	50,160	128,337
1995	346,846	86,711	23,540	47,080	133,791
2000	374,269	93,567	21,980	43,960	137,527
2005	398,698	99,675	21,780	43,560	143,235
2010	419,284	104,821	21,580	43,160	147,981

* Excluding the City of Oxnard

² Based on Countywide population forecast, adopted by County Board of Supervisors 5/7/85.

³ Municipal and industrial demand, based on population forecast times per capita M & I use factor (0.25 acre-feet per person per year compiled by PWA 8/87 from average of 1985 Water Use Survey).

⁴ Source of Ag Acres is the Draft Land Use Appendix and Irrigated Farmland from Important Farmlands Inventory.

⁵ Based on Agricultural Water Demand Factor (2.0 AF/acre/year from County of Ventura Water Conservation Management Plan (1983).

Figure 4.3.11b
Water Supply Projections Within Calleguas MWD (Acre-Feet Per Year)
(Table)

Year	Groundwater ¹	Surface ² Water	Imported ³	Recycled ⁴ Water	Total Supply
1985	79,750	0	190,000	1,725	271,475
1990	79,750	900	190,000	1,725	272,375
1995	79,750	900	190,000	23,015	293,665
2000	79,750	900	190,000	26,475	297,125
2005	79,750	900	190,000	26,475	297,125
2010	79,750	900	190,000	26,475	297,125

¹ The 79,750 acre feet of groundwater is based on estimate of 273,000 AF/Y Countywide, less the groundwater supply projections for Casitas and United. All of this water is pumped by individuals and agencies other than Calleguas MWD.

² Source: 1980 208 Plan Appendix IV, Table 9, p. 26.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Assumes continuation of current reclamation at Camarillo and Camrosa wastewater Treatment Plants and completion of reclamation facilities at the Hill Canyon and Simi Wastewater Plants by 1995.

4.4 Waste Treatment And Disposal Facilities

Waste treatment/disposal facilities include the following types of facilities:

- *On-Site Septic Systems (Individual Sewage Disposal Systems)*
- *Sewage Treatment Facilities* (excluding septic systems)
- *Solid Waste Disposal Sites*
- *Off-Site Waste Treatment Facilities* (excluding sewage)

Each type of waste facility will be described according to type of waste handled and location of facility in the County. The Waste Facilities Map (Figure 4.4.1) shows the location of sewage treatment facilities and solid waste disposal sites.

4.4.1 On-Site Septic Systems (Individual Sewage Disposal Systems)

On-site septic systems, also referred to as individual sewage disposal systems (ISDS), are those liquid waste systems which dispose of sewage generated by individual residences and businesses in unsewered areas. A conventional ISDS usually includes a septic tank and either a seepage pit or leach lines. Mound systems and subsurface sand filtration systems are two alternative ISDS which may be approved for use in areas where there are shallow soils over bedrock, high groundwater (either seasonal or permanent), or fractured bedrock. They are restricted for use only under specific conditions and guidelines in those areas of the County where community sewer systems are not available and on-site conditions preclude the use of conventional septic tank/soil absorption systems. Only domestic sewage (i.e. human waste from everyday living activities) can be discharged into a septic system.

The siting criteria used to determine whether a lot is suitable for an ISDS include the lot's size, the tested soil absorption rate, the depth to groundwater, the setback from surface waters and wells, and the topography and geology of the lot. Refer to Figure 4.4.2 for a map indicating areas in the County with severe septic system limitation. These siting criteria are based on the Uniform Plumbing Code as incorporated into the Ventura County Building Code and further detailed in the Ventura County Environmental Health Division ISDS Technical Information Manual.

Mound and subsurface filtration systems must be designed by a Registered Civil Engineer. The County requires that such systems be officially documented on the deed of the property on which they are installed plus the property owner proposing an alternate system must grant an easement to County Service Area (CSA) 32. The property must be in CSA 32 or another public agency capable of providing maintenance or monitoring services. The design engineer must verify in writing that the system was installed as designed.

As of 1987, it is estimated there are in excess of 15,000 ISDS located Countywide.

County Service Area No. 32 was formed to ensure that privately-owned ISDS are properly maintained. CSA 32 is administered through the County Environmental Health Division.

4.4.2 Sewage Treatment Facilities

Sewage treatment facilities collect water used for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes, treat it to remove organic and inorganic waste materials, and discharge the treated effluent to the environment. Operation of these facilities is regulated by local, State and Federal agencies to protect the County's surface and groundwater from biological and chemical pollutants.

The vast majority of the County's population is served by one of the 15 *community sewage treatment facilities* also commonly referred to as wastewater treatment facilities. The Ventura Regional Sanitation District operates seven of these; one is operated by the County and seven by local City or special districts. The locations of the *community sewage treatment facilities* in Ventura

County are shown on the Waste Facilities Map (see Figure 4.4.1). There are other sewage treatment facilities (i.e., *on-site wastewater treatment facilities*) within the County that are special purpose facilities such as at Thomas Aquinas College and the new County Jail, that are not depicted on the Map.

In addition, a number of County residents within the Triunfo County Sanitation District (Southeast Ventura County) are served (by a reciprocal agreement with the Las Virgenes Sanitation District) by the Tapia Wastewater Treatment Plant in Los Angeles County.

A survey was conducted in April 1983 requesting information regarding sewage treatment plant capacity, sludge quantities, grit and screenings quantities, methods of sludge dewatering and disposal, and solids disposal problems. The survey was answered by all of the public operated sewage treatment plants. Information relating to other plants, operated by the military or private industry, was not gathered.

Approximately 43,000 wet tons of sludge were generated in 1984 by the 15 plants surveyed for this analysis. Eventually, all of this sludge is either disposed as a soil amendment or is transported to a sanitary landfill.

Brief descriptions of each community sewage treatment plant are included in the following paragraphs:

4.4.2.1 Existing and Potential Sewage Treatment Plants

Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant - The plant is located at 150 Howard Road, Camarillo, near the Conejo Creek in southeast Ventura County, and is operated by the Camarillo Sanitary District. Design capacity of this secondary treatment plant is 6.0 million gallons per day (MGD). Sludge is anaerobically digested and dewatered on drying beds. Dried sludge is disposed by spreading on agricultural lands, specifically a local sod farm. Grit and screenings are hauled to the Oxnard Coastal Sanitary Landfill. The treatment plant presently generates approximately 1,200 tons of sludge and 90 tons of grit/screenings annually as of 1985. There are no current expansion plans for this plant.

Camrosa Wastewater Treatment Plant - The plant is located at 1878 South Lewis Road in the unincorporated portion of Ventura County about one-half mile east of Calleguas Creek and is operated by Ventura Regional Sanitation District. The treatment plant provides secondary treatment and has a design capacity of 1.5 MGD. Sludge is treated by anaerobic digestion and is dewatered in drying beds, and 75 tons of grit (per year) is disposed at the Bailard Landfill. There are no current expansion plans, but the plant will have to either expand or utilize a portion of the Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant capacity.

Ventura Water Renovation Facility - The facility is located at 1400 Spinnaker Drive, Ventura, near the mouth of the Santa Clara River and is operated by the City of Ventura. Wastewater receives tertiary treatment before final disposal to the Santa Clara River. Design capacity of the treatment plant is 14.0 MGD. Sludge is stabilized by anaerobic digesters and is dewatered by filter presses. The plant averages about 9,500 tons of dried sludge annually, which is disposed at the Simi Valley Landfill. Approximately 450 tons of grit is trucked to the Ventura Coastal Landfill annually. As of 1987, the chlorine contact ponds at the Ventura Water Renovation Facility are currently being upgraded from asphalt-lined bottoms to concrete bottoms with no immediate plans for future expansion of the facility. There are no immediate expansion plans, but the City of Ventura will need to consider expansion of its Water Renovation Facility before the year 2010.

Fillmore Wastewater Treatment Plant - The plant is located at 50 "C" Street, Fillmore, in eastern Ventura County north of the Santa Clara River and is operated by VRSD. Wastewater receives secondary treatment before disposal in percolation ponds. Design capacity of the treatment plant is 1.33 MGD. The treatment plant presently generates approximately 600 tons of sludge and 75 tons of grit screenings per year. This plant is in the process of being expanded to 2.05 MGD capacity.

Montalvo Municipal Improvement District Treatment Facility and Liquid Waste Treatment Facility No. 1 - The Montalvo Municipal Improvement District Treatment Facility is located at 3555

Ventura Road on the north bank of the Santa Clara River, adjacent to Liquid Waste Treatment Facility No. 1 and is operated by VRSD. Sludge generated by the batch reactor activated treatment plant is transferred to the adjacent Liquid Waste Treatment Facility for further treatment. The treatment capacity was recently expanded (1988) to 0.36 MGD. There are no additional expansion plans at this time.

Moorpark Wastewater Treatment Plant (County Waterworks District No. 1) - The plant is located west of Moorpark in the unincorporated portion of Ventura County, just south of Highway 118 and is operated by the County of Ventura. As of 1987, the treatment plant is operating at near its 1.5 MGD capacity, with plans to expand the plant to 3.0 MGD in 1988-89. There are no current expansion plans beyond this total. Sludges are dried on site, in ponds. Ponds are cleaned every two years and the dried sludge is disposed of at the Toland Road landfill. No tonnages were available for sludge from the Moorpark wastewater treatment plant at the time of the study in 1984 as it was undergoing expansion at that time.

Nyeland Acres Wastewater Treatment Plant (County Waterworks District No. 1) - The plant is located at 3250 East Ventura Blvd. in the unincorporated portion of Ventura County, just north of the 101 Freeway and is operated by VRSD. Wastewater receives secondary treatment before disposal to the Beardsley Wash. Design capacity of the plant is 0.22 MGD. Liquid sludge from the treatment plant is periodically removed and transported to the Liquid Waste Treatment Facility for additional treatment. Approximately 200 tons of liquid sludge per year are generated at Nyeland Acres. There are no current expansion plans for this plant.

Ojai Valley Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant - The plant is located in the unincorporated portion of Ventura County, at 6363 North Ventura Avenue and is operated by the Ojai Valley Sanitary District. Wastewater receives secondary treatment before final disposal to the Ventura River. Design capacity of the treatment plant is 3.0 MGD. Sludge is treated by anaerobic digestion, and is dewatered in drying beds. The dried sludge is made available to the public for use as soil amendment. The treatment plant presently produces 365 tons of dried sludge/grit annually.

The Ojai Valley Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant has sufficient capacity until the year 2010. Design for a major treatment plan upgrade to provide advanced secondary plus tertiary treatment is now in progress with a construction completion date in 1996. The upgrade will not increase capacity but will double sludge production.

The Ojai Valley Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant has sufficient capacity until the year 2005, but possibly will need to expand by the year 2010. According to the General Manager of the Ojai Valley Sanitary District, this projected information is based on historical per capita wastewater flows of 300 gallons per day per "equivalent residential unit." By July 1993, it is expected that modifications will be completed so that the plant will provide full tertiary treatment.

City of Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant - The facility is located at 6001 South Perkins Road, Oxnard, near Ormond Beach and is operated by City of Oxnard. The plant is situated on a 17 acre site adjacent to a residential development.

Wastewater receives secondary treatment before final disposal to the Pacific Ocean. Design capacity of the treatment plant in 1992 is 31.7 MGD. Sludge receives anaerobic digestion, with dewatering by belt press. The Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Facility is the largest producer of municipal sludge in Ventura County. The treatment plant presently averages 22,000 tons of dewatered sludge and 600 tons of grit/screenings annually. Sludge is trucked to the Simi Valley landfill and grit/screenings are trucked to the Ballard landfill for final disposal. This treatment plant also processes wastewater from the Point Mugu Naval Air Weapons Station, California Air National Guard Facility, Port Hueneme Naval Construction Battalion Center, and the City of Port Hueneme. The City of Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant was expanded in 1990, to a design capacity of 31.7 MGD, with ultimate design capacity of 39.6 MGD.

Piru (Waterworks District No. 16) Wastewater Treatment Plant - The plant is located in the unincorporated portion of Ventura County, north of Highway 126 and is operated by VRSD. Design capacity of this secondary treatment plant is 0.2 MGD. Sludge is subjected to aerobic digestion

and is dewatered in sludge drying beds. The treatment plant averages 30 tons of sludge/grit annually, all of which is trucked to the Toland Road Sanitary Landfill for disposal. There are no current expansion plans for this plant.

City of Santa Paula Wastewater Treatment Plant - The plant is located at 905 Corporation Street, Santa Paula, south of the 126 Freeway and is operated by VRSD. Wastewater receives secondary treatment before final disposal to the Santa Clara River. Design capacity of the treatment plant is 2.55 MGD. Sludge is treated by anaerobic digestion and is dewatered in sludge drying beds. The treatment plant presently generates 500 tons of dried sludge and 100 tons of grit annually. All the sludge is composted and reused as a soil amendment for landscaping at the Santa Clara Landfill. A major expansion project may be needed about the year 2010.

Saticoy Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant - The plant is situated in the unincorporated portion of Ventura County north of the Santa Clara River and is operated by the Saticoy Sanitary District with a contract to VRSD. The physical plant consists of three septic tanks in series and approximately three acres of effluent percolation ponds. The average dry weather flow design capacity of the treatment plant is 0.24 MGD. Sludge and grit settled in the septic tanks is removed once every two years and trucked to the Liquid Waste Treatment Facility No. 1 for additional treatment. The plant averages 25 tons of sludge and grit generated annually. The Saticoy Sanitary District is currently improving their overall Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The Saticoy Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant will reach capacity between 2010 and 2020. It has several options to examine including expansion at the site, conversion to different types of treatment process or connection to the City of Ventura Water Renovation Facility.

Simi Valley County Sanitation District Water Quality Control Plant - The plant is located at 600 W. Los Angeles Avenue, Simi Valley (Arroyo Simi) and is operated by the City of Simi Valley. Wastewater receives tertiary treatment before final disposal in the Arroyo Simi. Design capacity of the treatment plant is 12.5 MGD. Sludge is subjected to anaerobic digestion and approximately 2,200 dry tons per year of digested sludge is mechanically dewatered by belt filter pressing and then solar dried in drying beds for hauling to a landfill if necessary. The treatment plant averages 600 tons of grit annually, which is disposed at the Simi Valley landfill. Presently all dried sludge from the treatment plant goes to the Simi Valley Landfill, however, composting for public reuse is planned for the future. The plant is now in the first phase (12.5 MGD capacity in 1993) of a four phase expansion. The composting capability will be part of the last phase (17.5 MGD capacity).

City of Thousand Oaks - Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant - The plant is located at 9600 Santa Rosa Valley, Thousand Oaks, adjacent to the north fork of the Arroyo Conejo and is owned and operated by the City of Thousand Oaks. Wastewater receives tertiary treatment before final disposal to the north fork of the Arroyo Conejo. Design capacity of the treatment plant is 10.8 MGD. Sludge is digested and then dewatered on a filler belt press and in drying beds. The treatment plant presently generates approximately 2,000 tons of dried sludge and 120 tons of grit annually. The sludge and grit are disposed in the Bailard Landfill. Phase II expansion to 12 MGD is currently underway. The ultimate plant capacity will be designed for 14 MGD.

City of Thousand Oaks - Olsen Road Water Reclamation Plant - The plant is located at 2051 Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks, off Freeway 23 and is operated by the City of Thousand Oaks. Design capacity of the treatment plant is 0.75 MGD. Sludge is treated by aerobic digestion and is dewatered in drying beds. Dried sludge is trucked to the Hill Canyon Plant for ultimate disposal in the Bailard Landfill. The treatment plant presently produces 60 tons of sludge and five tons of grit annually. The treatment plant presently produces 60 tons of sludge and five tons of grit annually. Wastewater receives secondary treatment before it is discharged to an adjacent water course. There are no expansion plans for this plant.

Potential Saticoy Sewage Waste Treatment Facility - There is the potential for a new sewage treatment facility in Saticoy in the future. A precise location has not been determined.

Limoneira Wastewater Treatment Plant - The plant is located about 2,000 feet west of Cummings Road at Middle Road. The plant is operated by the Limoneira Company. About 50,000

gallons per day of liquid wastes from packing houses, residences and a trailer park are treated by means of two Imhoff tanks. Effluent is discharged to percolation/evaporation lagoons.

4.4.2.2 Sanitation Districts

The Ventura County Sanitation Districts Map (Figure 4.4.3) shows the County sanitation districts and their respective service areas.

The Sanitation Service Areas located within Ventura County are County Service Area 29 and the Triunfo County Sanitation District. County Service Area 29 collects sewage for the North Coast area. Its facilities are connected to the City of Ventura's sewerage system, which treats the effluent on a contractual basis.

The Triunfo County Sanitation District currently provides sewer service to portions of Westlake Village, Thousand Oaks, Lake Sherwood, Oak Park and Bell Canyon. There are over 8,722 connections to the sewer system resulting in a daily flow of three million gallons. The wastewater is conveyed to the Tapia Wastewater Treatment Plant (located in Calabasas Los Angeles County), which is jointly owned by the Triunfo County Sanitation District and the Las Virgenes Metropolitan Water District. With the development of Lake Sherwood, Oak Park and the North Ranch areas of the City of Thousand Oaks, approximately 2,000 new connections are anticipated by 1998. Appropriate expansion of the treatment plant is taking place to facilitate this growth.

4.4.2.3 Projected Wastewater Flows by Sewer Service Areas

The Countywide population and dwelling unit forecasts, which were adopted by the Board of Supervisors on May 7, 1985, were used as the basis for the Sanitation District service area population forecasts (Refer to the Land Use Appendix).

The adopted forecasts were prepared at the Growth/Nongrowth area level, which does not coincide with the sewer service area boundaries. To more closely approximate the sewer service area boundaries, the adopted forecasts were disaggregated by Analysis Zone (AZ), (See Land Use Appendix), then reaggreated by sewer service area.

It should be noted that current sewer service area boundaries were not used. Instead, LAFCO adopted Sphere of Influence boundaries for each sewer district were used. The Sphere boundaries, which represent the ultimate service area boundaries, are a more accurate indication of future areas to be served.

The steps in determining wastewater flows for each sewer service district area are listed below:

1. Determine Population by Sewer Service Area:

- To disaggregate the population forecast by AZ, and to interpolate that forecast for intervening years, a disaggregation and interpolation of the dwelling unit forecast was undertaken for the year 2010. This disaggregation was based on a ratio of the general plan holding capacity for the individual AZ, compared to the holding capacity for the entire Growth/Nongrowth Area in which the AZ is located.
- The year 2010 dwelling unit forecast figures for each AZ were then interpolated back in five-year increments between 1980 and 2010. Both this interpolation and the interpolation which was used in the adopted Countywide dwelling unit forecast are based on a straight-line interpolation, so the disaggregation figures are consistent with the adopted dwelling unit forecast figures.
- The population per dwelling unit ratios for each AZ were then obtained by dividing the actual 1980 ratio for the AZ by the 1980 Countywide ratio, then multiplying by the adopted Countywide ratio which was forecast for each forecast year. The ratios for individual AZ's were also merged with the County ratio in 100 years. This is the same methodology which was used to obtain the ratios for each Growth/Nongrowth Area which appear in the adopted forecasts.

- The population forecast for each AZ was obtained by multiplying the dwelling unit forecast by the population per dwelling unit forecast.
- The population forecast for each sewer service district was obtained by adding or subtracting the AZ forecasts from Growth/Nongrowth Area totals (where appropriate) or by simply aggregating the Analysis Zones (see Figure 4.4.4). In some cases, the AZ boundaries are split by sewer service area boundaries, in which case further disaggregations were performed, based on general plan holding capacity. However, where the AZ boundary is relatively close to the sewer service area boundary, the figure for the entire AZ was used.

2. Determine Industrial Acreage for Sewer Service Areas:

- The industrial acreage forecast for the year 2010 was obtained by determining future acreages for individually-designated lands, as shown on each general plan. These acreage figures were disaggregated by AZ. It was assumed that the designation would be built out by the year 2010.
- An interpolation was made between 1980 and 2010, based on 1976 records from the County Assessor's Office of actual industrial acreage, and based on industrial acreage forecasts prepared at the AZ level for the 1980 "208" Plan.
- The industrial acreage forecast for each sewer service district was obtained by reaggregating the AZ forecast figures by sewer service districts (see Figure 4.4.5).

3. Determine Domestic/Commercial Wasteload Flow:

- Domestic/commercial loading factors (expressed in gallons per capita per day) were obtained by dividing current average influent flow volumes by the 1985 population. (In some cases, the current flow volumes would have not yet been obtained. For these districts, the 1980 "208" Plan loading factors were used.) The loading factors differ from sewer district to sewer district, primarily due to differences in the amount of commercial activity. Flow factors may also be affected by infiltration of the collection system (see Figure 4.4.6).
- Total flow from domestic/commercial uses was then forecast by multiplying the population forecast by the domestic/commercial loading factor (see Figure 4.4.7).

4. Determine Industrial Wasteload Flow:

- Industrial loading factors (expressed in gallons per acre per day) were determined by dividing current average industrial inflow volumes by the 1985 industrial acreage estimate.
- Total flow from industrial uses was forecast by multiplying the industrial acreage forecast by the industrial loading factor (see Figure 4.4.8).

5. Determine Total Wasteload Flow:

Total wasteload flow was determined simply by adding the forecast domestic/commercial wasteload flow to the forecast industrial wasteload flow. Information on existing capacity, projected flow to the year 2010, and future expansion plans for each sewage treatment plant is also included (see Figure 4.4.9).

6. Compare Total Wasteload Flow to Treatment Plant Capacity:

As a final step, wasteload flows were plotted graphically against current and future treatment plant capacity levels, to determine future treatment facility needs over the next 20 years.

Figures 4.4.10 through 4.4.25 show Sewage Treatment Plant capacity staging for each treatment plant from 1980 to 2010 in order to accommodate development within each service area. Information for the Liquid Waste Treatment Facility No. 1 (Montalvo) and Thomas Aquinas College is not available.

4.4.3 Solid Waste Disposal Sites

Solid waste disposal sites (aka "waste management units") are those facilities used for the final deposition of wastes onto the land. Wastes are categorized by the State into four general types: Hazardous Waste, Designated Waste, Nonhazardous Waste, and Inert Waste. Currently only certain Designated wastes and all Nonhazardous Waste can be legally disposed of on land in Ventura County. Hazardous wastes currently must be disposed of outside the County. Designated, Nonhazardous, and Inert solid waste disposal sites are operated pursuant to requirements and criteria established by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) as well as many other agencies. They are regulated and inspected by the staff of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the Ventura County Environmental Health Division, which is the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA). Figure 4.4.1 is a map showing the location of the solid waste disposal sites. Permitted solid waste disposal sites are located as follows:

4.4.3.1 Bailard Landfill

The Bailard Landfill was reopened as a municipal waste landfill in 1989. This landfill was formerly operated by Robinson Services on leased land. The 160 acre operational portion of the Bailard Landfill Site has an estimated capacity of 6.7 million cubic yards and is intended to be used as a municipal waste site for disposal of Nonhazardous and Inert wastes. The site is located adjacent to and south of the Santa Clara River, approximately 1,500 feet west of the Victoria Avenue Bridge, in the unincorporated area of the County. The site will serve the western waste shed area including Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Ventura, the Ojai Valley, Camarillo and the North and South Coast communities. The permitted site life is five years of active landfill operations or December 1993, whichever occurs first. However, VRSD has applied for a time extension with a estimated increase in capacity to 7.3 million cubic yards for the site. When the site is closed, it may be used for recreational purposes or converted to open space.

4.4.3.2 Beardsley Landfill

The City of Camarillo owns a 20 acre site located at Mariano and Beardsley Roads in Camarillo. The facility was only permitted for disposal of Inert wastes, including street cleanings and debris from road construction and repair work. The site has not, however, been used for landfilling and the Regional Water Quality Control Board has indicated that the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for that site will be rescinded. Consequently, the site cannot become operational without the acquisition of new permits from regulatory authorities.

4.4.3.3 Coastal Landfill

This 83 acre municipal waste site (closed 1989) is an extension of the old Santa Clara Site. It is located near Gonzales Road in the City of Oxnard, approximately 500 feet east of its intersection with Victoria Avenue, adjacent to and south of the Santa Clara River. This site is owned by VRSD.

4.4.3.4 Simi Landfill Site

On January 9, 1983, Waste Management, Inc., purchased and initiated operations at the Simi Landfill site. The 233 acre Simi site is operated under Solid Waste Facility Permit 56-AA-007 and Conditional Use Permit 3142 both issued by Ventura County. It is located at 111 West Los Angeles Avenue, north of the Simi Valley Freeway approximately mile west of Madera Road in the unincorporated area of Ventura County. Simi is designated a Class III landfill, which takes non-hazardous wastes and inert wastes. In addition, sewage sludge cake (nonhazardous waste) from various treatment plant operations is accepted.

The total waste handled in 1987 was approximately 411,000 tons. This site serves Simi Valley, Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, Oak Park and parts of Los Angeles County. The Simi landfill is expected to reach capacity soon. However, the site operators have applied to expand the site, which would increase the waste disposal site life by up to an additional 25 years.

4.4.3.5 Texaco Sites A and B

Texaco Site A is a 3 acre land farm with a total estimated capacity of 4,840 cubic yards. This site is located in School Canyon north of the City of Ventura and handles a maximum of 30 tons of non-hazardous oil field wastes per operating day. Site B is a 30 acre land farm located on Hall Canyon Road. This site handles an average of 37 tons of non-hazardous oil field waste a day. The site capacity is estimated at 48,400 cubic yards with a site life of 54 years. Both sites are operated under a Solid Waste Facility Permit and a Conditional Use Permit issued by the County of Ventura. These sites are privately operated Class II disposal facilities on leased land.

These sites can operate seven days per week during daylight hours. The types of waste received are tank bottom sediments, drilling muds and cuttings, diatomaceous earth, work over and redrilling materials, and other non-hazardous oil field wastes. The composite of these materials have been declared non-hazardous by the California Department of Health Services.

4.4.3.6 Texaco Landfill Site C

This site is a small, 5 acre, private municipal waste landfill, located in Hall Canyon, approximately two and one half miles east of the intersection of School Canyon Road and Ventura Avenue (at the terminus of School Canyon Road) near the City of Ventura. The capacity of this site is estimated to be approximately 20,260 cubic yards. The property owner presently leases this site to the landfill operator, which is the Texaco Producing, Inc. This site takes only Group 3 wastes (such as wood, metal, rubber, earth, plastics, rock, and concrete) generated from Texaco operations. The site is expected to continue operating well into the future, due to the small amount of waste deposited. Texaco Landfill receives 108 tons of waste per year. This site operates under solid waste facility permit issued in 1979, and has an expected life of 50 years. Texaco has applied for a Conditional Use Permit to reflect expanded operations at the project site.

4.4.3.7 Toland Road Landfill

The 161 acre Toland Road site is owned by VRSD and is located at 3500 North Toland Road, is at the northerly terminus of the road. The site is three miles west of Fillmore and three and one half miles northeast of the City of Santa Paula. This is a municipal waste site. It serves the communities of Fillmore, Santa Paula, and Piru. The Toland Road site is operated under a Conditional Use Permit #3141 and a Solid Waste Facility Permit. The site receives non-hazardous waste including empty, triple rinsed pesticide containers and dry sewage sludge cake. The total waste handled at the site in 1989 was approximately 40,000 tons. Life expectancy for the Toland Road site is estimated at approximately 50 years at the present waste generation rate, with an estimated remaining capacity of 5 million cubic yards of waste.

4.4.4 Off-Site Waste Treatment Facilities

Off-site waste treatment facilities are those facilities which accept wastes from outside their permit boundaries for treatment to change the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of the waste so as to render it less harmful to the quality of the waters of the State, safer to handle, easier to contain or manage, including use as a fuel, nutrient or soil amendment.

Five existing off-site nonhazardous waste treatment sites currently (1991) handle liquid wastes. The majority of the liquid industrial waste handled at the five sites is nonhazardous oil field waste. Different phases of oil production yield different types of oil field waste. Types and sources of oil field waste include: drilling muds and cuttings from drilling operations; tank bottoms and produced water from oil separation operations; scrubber sludge from gas cleaning operations; diatomaceous earth, slop oil, residual oil, and wastewaters from water cleaning operations; oil contaminants; and any other waste products from oil/gas development and production.

The facilities, and the wastes they currently accept for processing, are noted below:

4.4.4.1 Bush Oil Field Brine Processing Facility

Bush Oil Company McGrath Five Tank Farm, located at Harbor and Gonzales is solely used for oil field brines produced by Bush Oil Company operations. Oil and sulfide is removed from the brine prior to discharge to the Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant.

4.4.4.2 Liquid Waste Treatment Facility No. 1 (Montalvo)

The Liquid Waste Treatment Facility No. 1 (LWTF) operated by Ventura Regional Sanitation District (VRSD) is located in Montalvo, and handles wastes which are unsuitable for direct disposal into the sewage system without pretreatment. LWTF accepts wastewater from septic tanks, agricultural waste, water softener brines, compatible industrial wastes and oil field brines. Treatment required for brine waters prior to discharge consists of chlorination by the Purifax process to reduce the biological oxygen demand (BOD).

Liquid oil field waste makes up approximately five percent of the waste stream treated at this facility daily. The facility is presently operating close to capacity. Treated water is discharged by pipeline to the Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant and 1,400 tons of dried sludge per year is disposed at the Simi Valley Landfill.

4.4.4.3 Santa Clara Wastewater Company

The privately operated Santa Clara Wastewater Company treats and disposes of brines or produced water oil field waste. This facility is located in Santa Paula. Treatment of these oil field wastes comprises 90% of the liquid waste handled at this facility. Treatment consists of oil skimming and recovery, solid liquid separation, and biological treatment by aerated lagoons. Approximate disposal rate of oil field brines is 3,000 barrels/day of the liquid waste. Treated brines are transported via a 14 mile pipeline to the Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant.

4.4.4.4 VenVirotek Chemfix Processing Facility

VenVirotek operates a facility for the treatment, processing, stabilization and disposal of nonhazardous drilling cuttings and sewage sludge on a six acre portion of the 180 acre Bailard Landfill site. This site is located about six-tenths of a mile northwesterly of the intersection of Victoria Avenue and Gonzales Road, west of the City of Oxnard.

4.4.4.5 Wooley Road Wastewater Disposal Facility

Shell Oil Company purchased the former Chevron-owned facility, located at Wooley Road and Mercantile Street. This facility removes oil and sulfide from the brine prior to discharge to the Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant.

4.4.5 Waste Transfer Stations

Waste transfer stations are those facilities utilized to receive wastes from outside their permit boundaries to temporarily store and/or separate wastes, or transfer the solid wastes directly from smaller to larger vehicles for transport.

Transfer refers to the temporary storage of waste after it has been collected at its point of generation but before it reaches its final point of disposal. Transfer stations, also called anti-litter stations, are generally created either as localized temporary collection points as a convenience to local residents and businesses, or as a major transfer point for the reduction of waste and/or shifting waste from smaller to larger, more cost effective vehicles for the transport of wastes.

Storage refers to the temporary onsite holding of waste before it is collected for disposal. Nonhazardous waste storage is regulated by local government. The County as well as many of the cities have solid waste ordinances for regulating the storage of solid wastes.

4.4.5.1 Ojai Transfer Station (Anti-Litter)

The Ojai Transfer Station is located adjacent and north of Old Baldwin Road between Rice Road and Burnham Road, across from the County Honor Farm, and it is open two days per week. It

provides litter management, brush shredding and resource recovery for the Ojai area. This facility is approximately 5.4 acres in size and handles approximately 20 tons per operating day of materials, some of which can be recycled. There are approximately 190 vehicular trips each operating day. Waste materials are disposed at district landfills. This facility is leased and operated by the VRSD under a Solid Waste Facility Permit. In April 1988, the Planning Commission approved a Conditional Use Permit to establish a redemption center (per AB 2020) at the project site. The facility has been operating as a legal non-conforming use.

4.4.6 Conclusions

Any plan for the future development of Ventura County would be incomplete if it did not contain a means of ensuring adequate waste treatment and disposal facilities to accommodate planned growth. Issues which should be addressed in the Goals, Policies, and Programs of the General Plan include means to ensure that new development will be adequately served by public sewers or individual septic disposal systems in a manner which will not adversely affect water quality. Additionally, Goals, Policies and Programs of the General Plan should ensure that there will be continuous waste disposal, treatment and transfer/storage capacity in the County and ensure that future land use decisions do not preclude development of landfill sites.

References:

CH2M Hill & County of Ventura, Ventura County Wastewater Reuse Study Facilities Plan, December 1981.

County of Ventura Planning Division, Countywide Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP), April 1985.

Montgomery, James, M., Sludge Management in Ventura County, Pasadena, July 1985.

Ventura County Board of Supervisors in cooperation with Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles, 208 Areawide Water Quality Management Plan - 1980, Vol. I-IV, July 1980.

Individuals Consulted:

Sewage Treatment

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Bob Gallagher, County of Ventura Environmental Health Division

Terry Gilday, County of Ventura Environmental Health Division

Michael Kleinbrodt, City of Simi Valley, District Engineer

Peter Kolb, City of Thousand Oaks, Utilities Department

John McLaughlin, County of Ventura Environmental Health Division

Tim Nanson, City of Oxnard, Public Works Department

Eric Oltman, Ojai Valley Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant

Kelly Polk, Ventura Regional Sanitation District

Dan Rayburn, City of Ventura Sanitation District

Chuck Rogers, Ventura Regional Sanitation District

Bill Ruff, Tapia Wastewater Treatment Plant Superintendent

Bill Stratton, County of Ventura Environmental Health Division

Norm Wilkinson, City of Santa Paula, Public Works Director

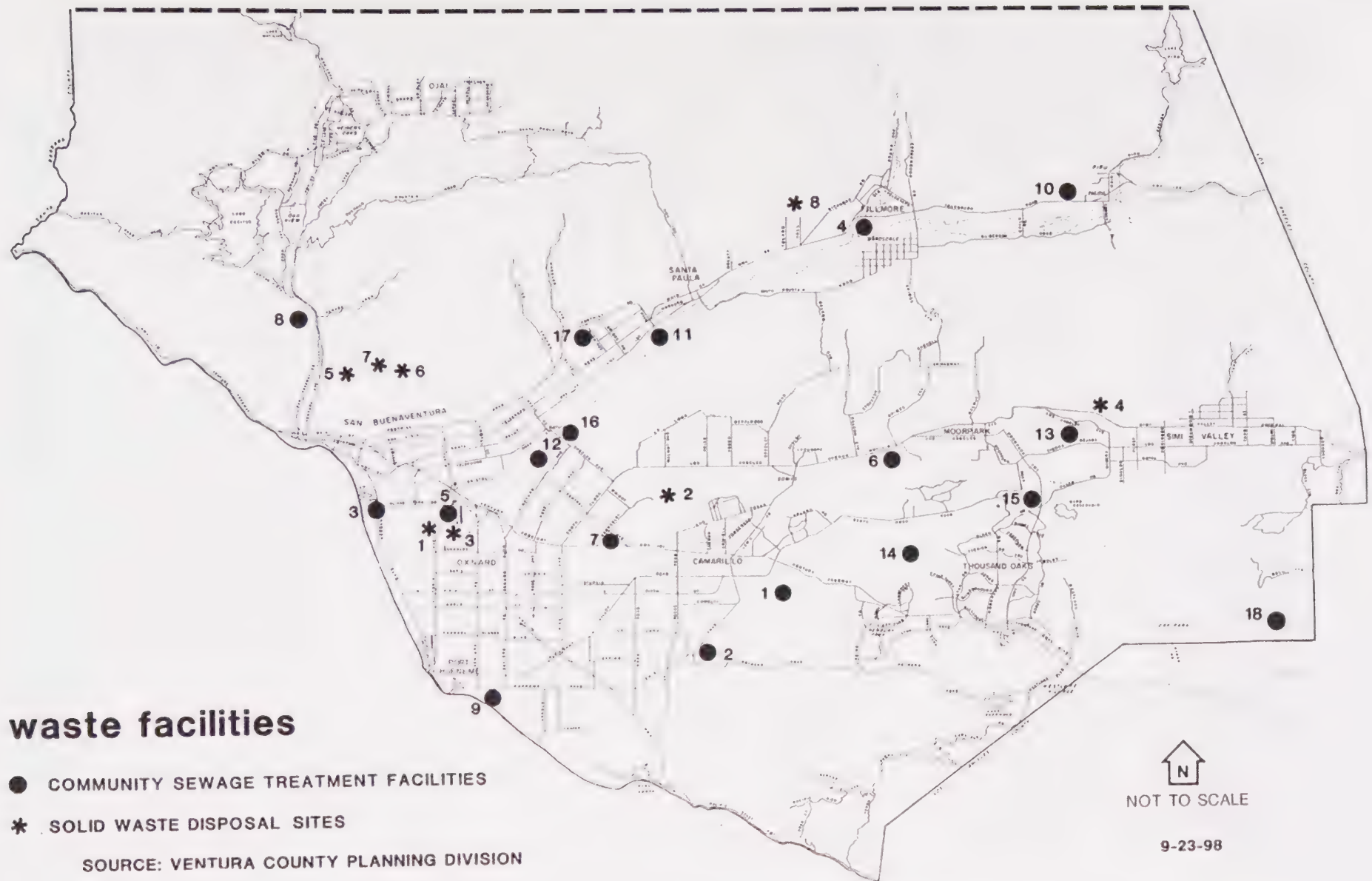
Solid Waste

Harsha V. Kondru, Ventura Regional Sanitation District

Christy Madden, County of Ventura Solid Waste Division

Kay Martin, County of Ventura Solid Waste Division

Figure 4.4.1
Waste Facilities Map



Waste Facilities Map (Fig. 4.4.1) Legend

● Community Sewage Treatment Facilities

1. Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant
2. Camrosa Wastewater Treatment Plant
3. Ventura Water Renovation Facility
4. Fillmore Wastewater Treatment Plant
5. Montalvo Municipal Improvement District Treatment Facility
6. Moorpark Wastewater Treatment Plant
7. Nyeland Acres Wastewater Treatment Plant
8. Ojai Valley Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant
9. Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant
10. Piru (Waterworks District No. 16) Wastewater Treatment Plant
11. Santa Paula Wastewater Treatment Plant
12. Saticoy Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant
13. Simi Valley Co. Sanitation District Water Quality Control Plant
14. Thousand Oaks - Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant
15. Thousand Oaks - Olsen Road Water Reclamation Plant
16. Saticoy - Potential Sewage Treatment Facility
17. Limoneira Wastewater Treatment Plant
18. Ahmanson Ranch Water Reclamation Facility

*** Solid Waste Disposal Sites**

1. Bailard Landfill
2. Beardsley Landfill
3. Coastal Landfill
4. Simi Valley Landfill
5. Texaco Site "A" (Oilfield Waste - School Canyon)
6. Texaco Site "B" (Oilfield Waste - Hall Canyon)
7. Texaco Site "C" (Refuse - Hall Canyon)
8. Toland Road Landfill

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Figure 4.4.2
Septic Systems Limitation Map

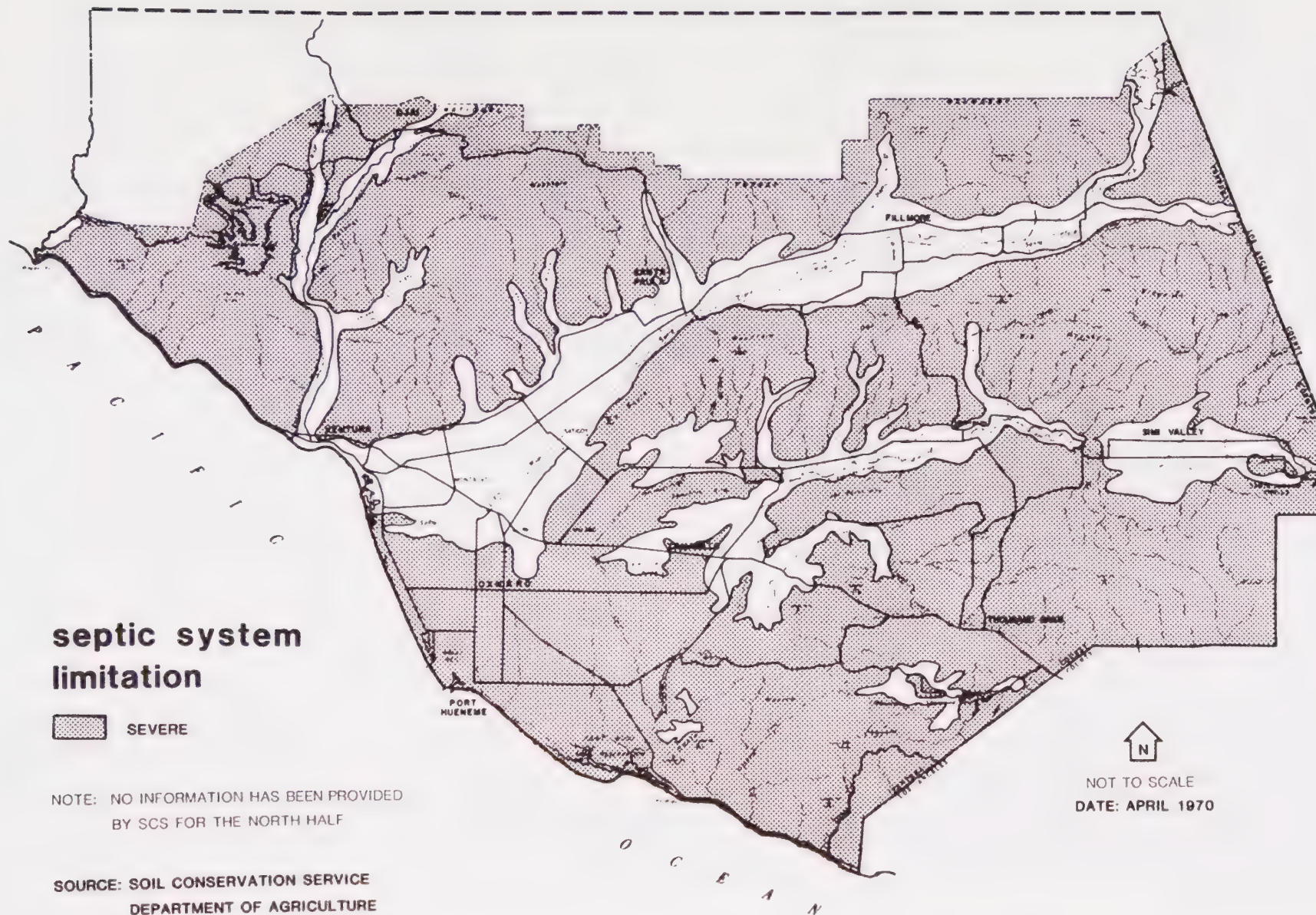


Figure 4.4.3
Sanitation Districts Map

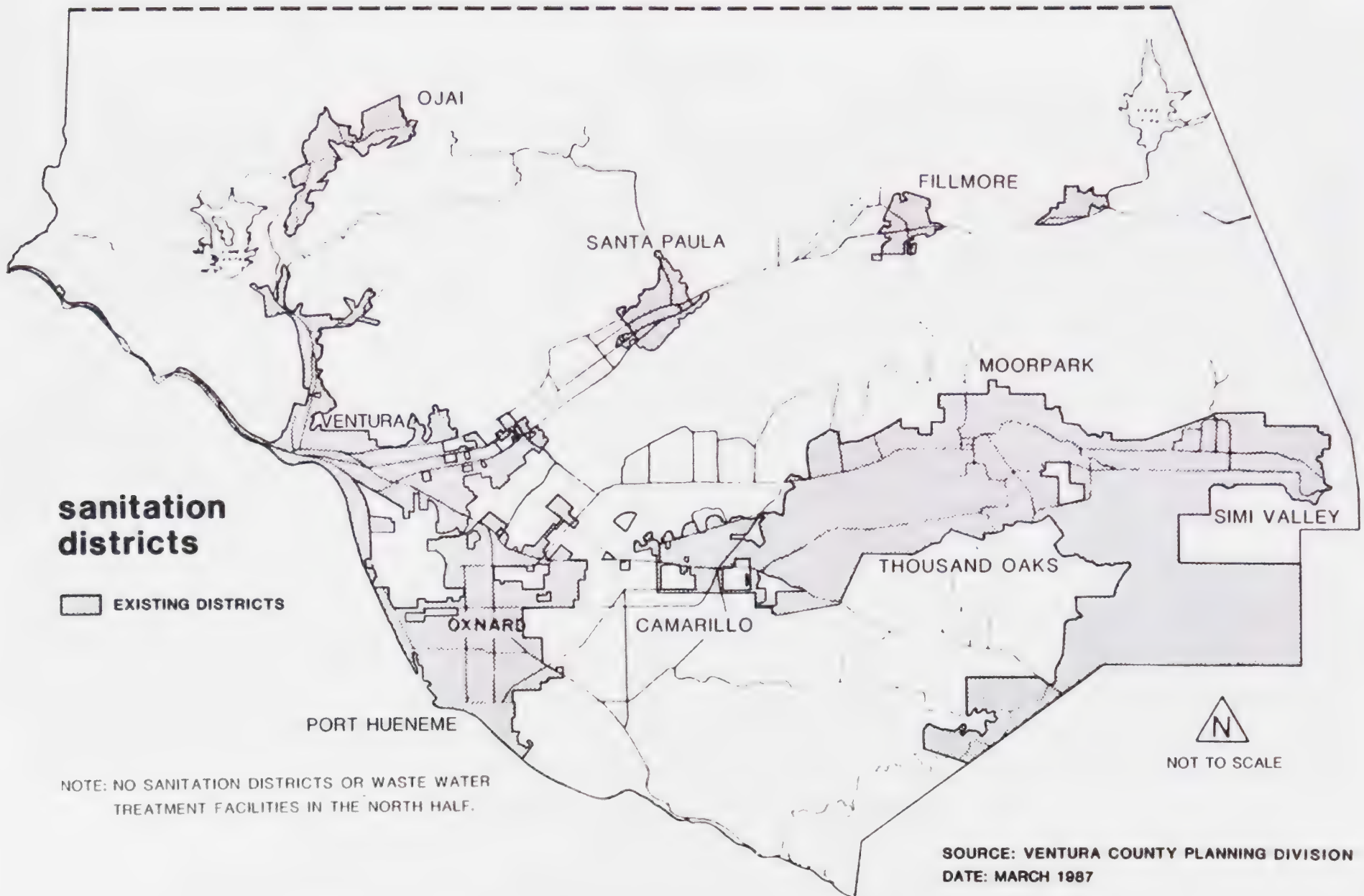


Figure 4.4.4
Population By Sewer Service Area (Table)

Sanitation District	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Camarillo Sanitary District	30,150	33,387	38,086	40,266	42,297	45,269	48,348
Camrosa County Water District	9,852	13,546	18,437	23,422	28,110	30,915	33,494
County Service Area No. 30 (Nyeland Acres)	1,307	1,320	1,381	1,440	1,503	1,568	1,627
County Waterworks District No. 1 (Moorpark)	9,362	15,315	23,919	30,328	36,346	42,226	47,558
County Waterworks District No. 16 (Piru)	1,368	1,400	1,810	1,980	2,150	2,300	2,440
Fillmore Sanitary District	9,604	10,300	12,230	13,310	14,260	15,220	16,170
Montalvo Municipal Improvement District	3,075	3,238	3,337	3,439	3,549	3,651	3,772
Ojai Valley Sanitary District	22,867	24,203	25,370	26,114	26,782	27,524	28,213
Oxnard Sewer Services (Includes Port Hueneme)	141,115	149,209	167,255	182,725	204,700	223,692	244,412
Santa Paula Sanitary District	20,889	22,320	24,500	26,000	27,500	29,000	30,500
Saticoy Sanitary District	1,502	1,519	1,675	1,842	1,995	2,149	2,311
Simi Valley County Sanitary District	80,180	90,525	103,094	112,548	121,022	129,060	136,761
City of Thousand Oaks							
a. Hill Canyon Plant	81,873	91,214	96,162	102,700	109,300	115,600	122,200
b. Olsen Road Plant	1,910	2,393	2,559	2,600	2,650	2,700	2,750
Triunfo County Sanitary District (Oak Park, North Ranch, Westlake, Lake Sherwood, and Bell Canyon)	14,362	16,533	27,912	35,296	37,610	39,504	41,211
Ventura Sanitary District	76,415	83,131	85,477	93,824	102,246	107,662	113,407

Source: Ventura County Planning Division, 1987

Figure 4.4.5
Industrial Acreage By Sewer Service Area (Table)

Sanitation District	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Camarillo Sanitary District	198	286	372	460	546	633	720
Camrosa County Water District	20	77	135	194	250	308	365
County Service Area No. 30 (Nyeland Acres)	0	2	3	5	6	8	9
County Waterworks District No. 1 (Moorpark)	40	105	169	235	297	362	426
County Waterworks District No. 16 (Piru)	21	29	37	45	52	60	68
Fillmore Sanitary District	70	113	154	197	239	281	323
Montalvo Municipal Improvement District	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ojai Valley Sanitary District	69	95	120	147	173	198	224
Oxnard Sewer Services (Includes Port Hueneme)	719	1,109	1,494	1,885	2,271	2,657	3,046
Santa Paula Sanitary District	239	269	302	331	360	394	423
Saticoy Sanitary District	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Simi Valley County Sanitary District	147	383	619	858	1,091	1,329	1,563
City of Thousand Oaks							
a. Hill Canyon Plant	228	306	380	458	531	608	683
b. Olsen Road Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triunfo County Sanitary District (Oak Park, North Ranch, Westlake, Lake Sherwood and Bell Canyon)	58	84	111	137	162	190	215
Ventura Sanitary District	234	400	564	732	897	1,062	1,227

Source: Ventura County Planning Division, 1987

Figure 4.4.6
Sewage Treatment Plant Loading Factors Table

Sanitation District	Domestic/Commercial [*]		Industrial ^{**}	
	1980 Plan	Proposed	1980 Plan	Proposed
Camarillo Sanitary District	80	93	822	1,399
Camrosa County Water District	100	70	N/A	6
CSA No. 30 (Nyeland Acres)	72	95	0	500
County Waterworks District No. 1 (Moorpark)	79	88	1,070	1,070
County Waterworks District No. 16 (Piru)	82	63	234	517
Fillmore Sanitary District	91	101	1,072	885
Montalvo Municipal Improvement District	68	69	N/A	3,333
Ojai Valley Sanitary District	78	78	984	984
Oxnard Sewer Services	98	102	2,250	3,427
Santa Paula Sanitary District	88	90	645	372
Saticoy Sanitary District	77	149	960	217
Simi Valley County Sanitary District	82	87	305	2,285
City of Thousand Oaks				
a. Hill Canyon Plant	100	85	1,688	2,500
b. Olsen Road Plant	89	100	0	
Triunfo County Sanitary District (Oak Park, North Ranch, Westlake, Lake Sherwood and Bell Canyon)	104	100	0	1,030
Ventura Sanitary District	98	98	654	654

N/A = Not Applicable

^{*} Gallons per capita per day (GPCD)

^{**} Gallons per acre per day (GPAD)

Source: Based on estimates of current average influent flow volumes, divided by 1985 population and industrial acreage estimates. Where current flow volumes not available, 1980, "208" Plan loading factors were used.

Figure 4.4.7
Flow From Domestic/Commercial Uses (All Figures in 1,000 Gallons Per Day)
(Table)

Sanitation District	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Camarillo Sanitary District	2,804	3,100	3,542	3,745	3,934	4,210	4,496
Camrosa County Water District	689	950	1,291	1,640	1,968	2,164	2,345
CSA No. 30 (Nyeland Acres)	124	125	131	137	143	149	155
County Waterworks District No. 1 (Moorpark)	825	1,348	2,105	2,669	3,198	3,716	4,185
County Waterworks District No. 16 (Piru)	86	88	114	125	136	145	154
Fillmore Sanitary District	970	1,040	1,235	1,344	1,440	1,537	1,633
Montalvo Municipal Improvement District	212	222	230	237	245	252	260
Ojai Valley Sanitary District	1,784	1,888	1,979	2,037	2,089	2,147	2,201
Oxnard Sewer Services	14,394	15,200	17,060	18,638	20,879	22,817	24,930
Santa Paula Sanitary District	1,880	2,010	2,205	2,340	2,475	2,610	2,745
Saticoy Sanitary District	224	227	250	274	297	320	344
Simi Valley County Sanitary District	6,976	7,875	8,850	9,650	10,529	11,228	12,100
City of Thousand Oaks							
a. Hill Canyon Plant	8,105	9,000	7,771	9,125	9,602	10,040	10,562
b. Olsen Road Plant	191	240	256	260	265	270	275
Triunfo County Sanitary District (Oak Park, North Ranch, Westlake, Lake Sherwood and Bell Canyon)	1,436	1,653	2,791	3,530	3,761	3,950	4,121
Ventura Sanitary District	7,489	8,147	8,377	9,195	10,020	10,551	11,114

Source: Population forecast times domestic/commercial loading factor. For 1985, actual flow estimates are shown (where available).

Figure 4.4.8
Flow From Industrial Uses (All Figures in 1,000 Gallons Per Day)
(Table)

Sanitation District	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Camarillo Sanitary District	277	400	520	644	764	886	1,007
Camrosa County Water District	0.12	0.50	0.81	1.15	1.50	1.85	2.19
CSA No. 30 (Nyeland Acres)	0	1.00	1.50	2.50	3.00	4.00	4.50
County Waterworks District No. 1 (Moorpark)	43	112	181	251	318	387	456
County Waterworks District No. 16 (Piru)	11	15	19	23	27	31	35
Fillmore Sanitary District	62	100	136	174	212	249	286
Montalvo Municipal Improvement District	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Ojai Valley Sanitary District	68	93	118	145	170	195	220
Oxnard Sewer Services	2,464	3,800	5,120	6,460	7,783	9,106	10,439
Santa Paula Sanitary District	89	100	112	123	134	147	157
Saticoy Sanitary District	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Simi Valley County Sanitary District	336	350	450	550	650	700	800
City of Thousand Oaks							
a. Hill Canyon Plant	570	765	950	1,145	1,328	1,520	1,708
b. Olsen Road Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triunfo County Sanitary District (Oak Park, North Ranch, Westlake, Lake Sherwood and Bell Canyon)	60	87	114	141	167	196	221
Ventura Sanitary District	153	262	369	479	587	695	802

Source: Industrial acreage forecast times industrial loading factor. For 1985, actual flow estimates are shown (where estimates are available).

Figure 4.4.9 - Deleted

Figure 4.4.10
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - Camarillo Sanitary District
Water Reclamation Plant (Graph)

Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant

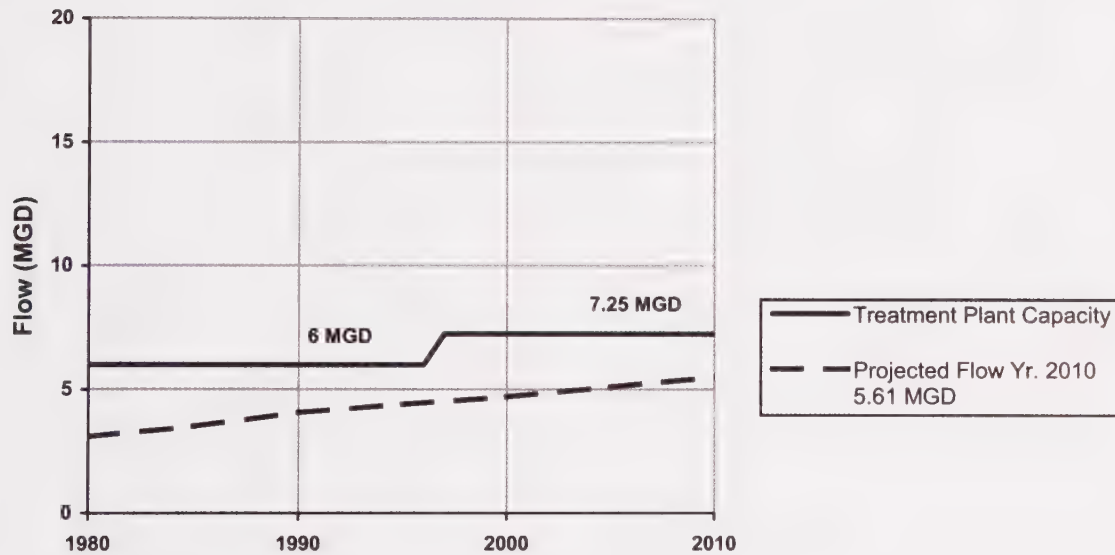


Figure 4.4.11
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - Camrosa Wastewater
Treatment Plant (Graph)

Camrosa Wastewater Treatment Plant
(Camrosa County Water District)

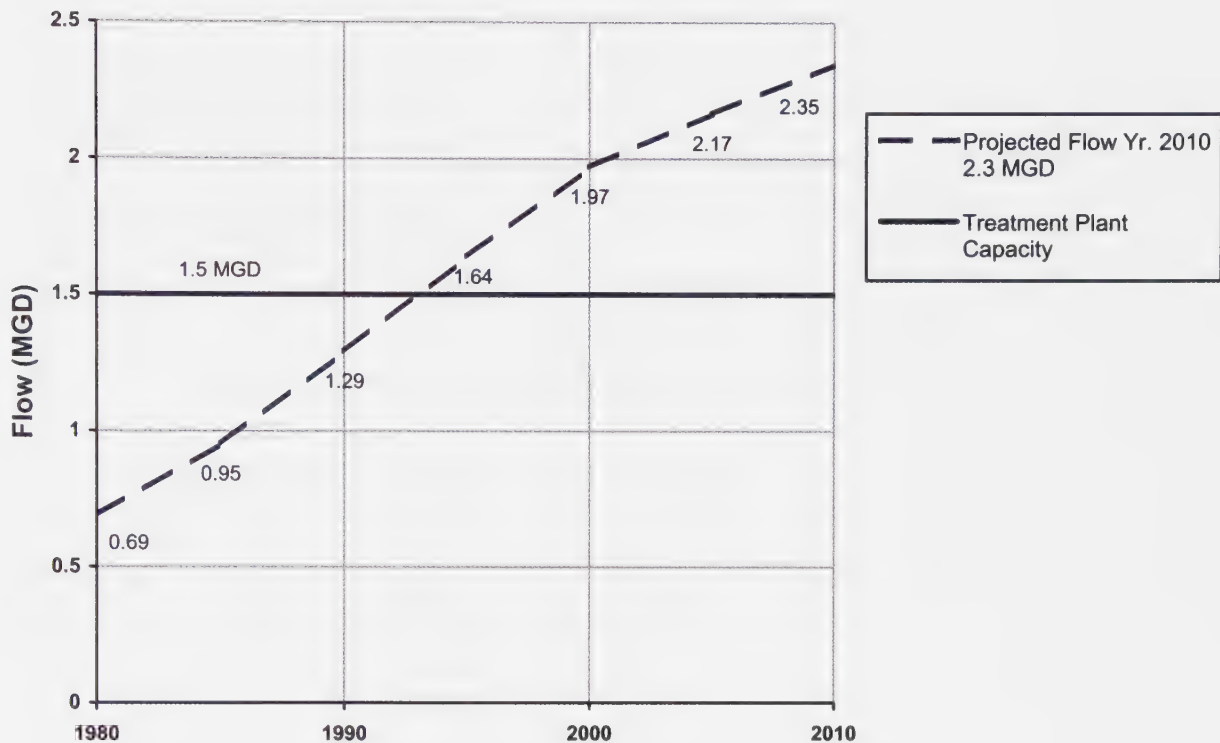


Figure 4.4.12
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - Nyeland Acres Wastewater
Treatment Plant (Graph)

Nyeland Acres Wastewater Treatment Plant
(County Service Area No. 30)

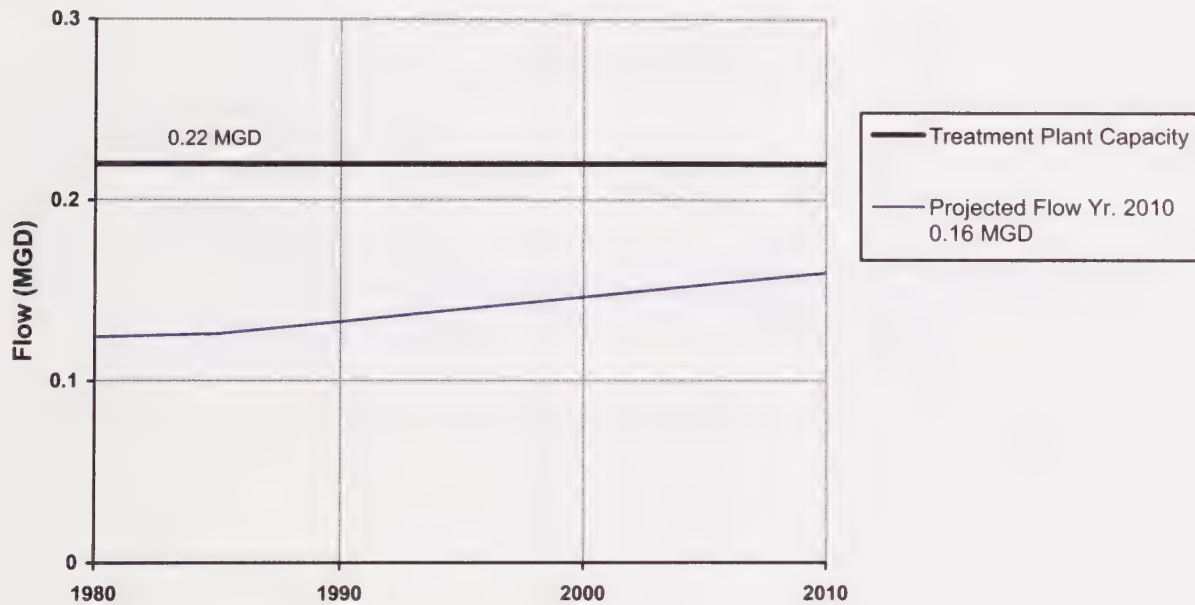


Figure 4.4.13
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - Moorpark Wastewater
Treatment Plant (Graph)

Moorpark Wastewater Treatment Plant
(County Waterworks District No. 1)

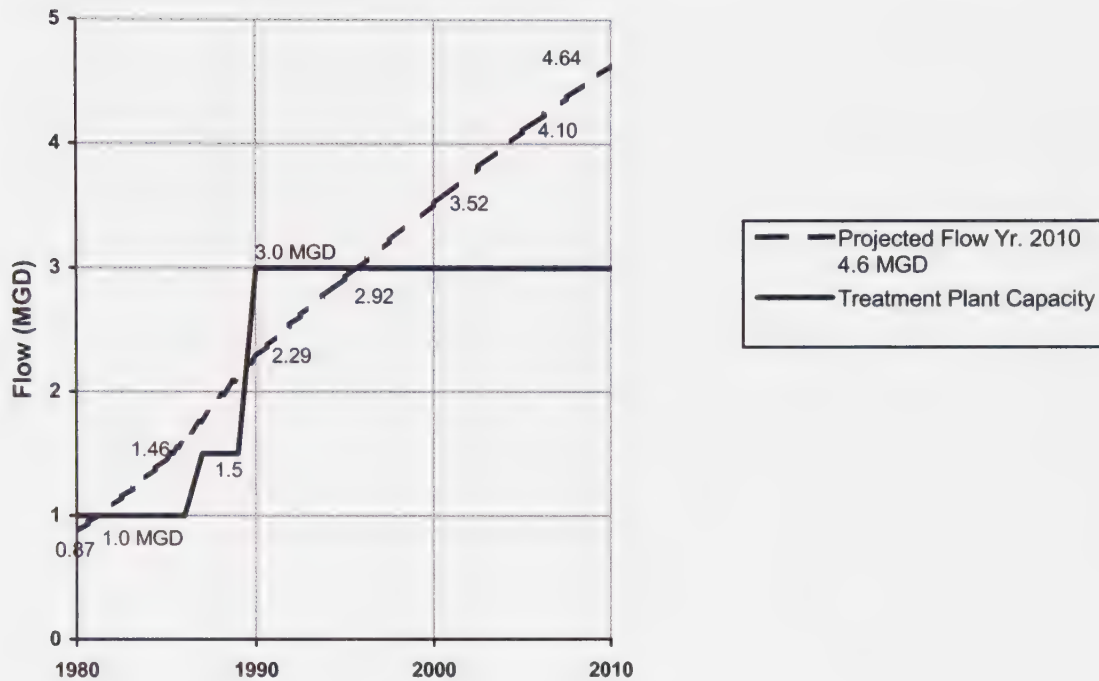


Figure 4.4.14
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - Piru Wastewater Treatment
Plant (Graph)

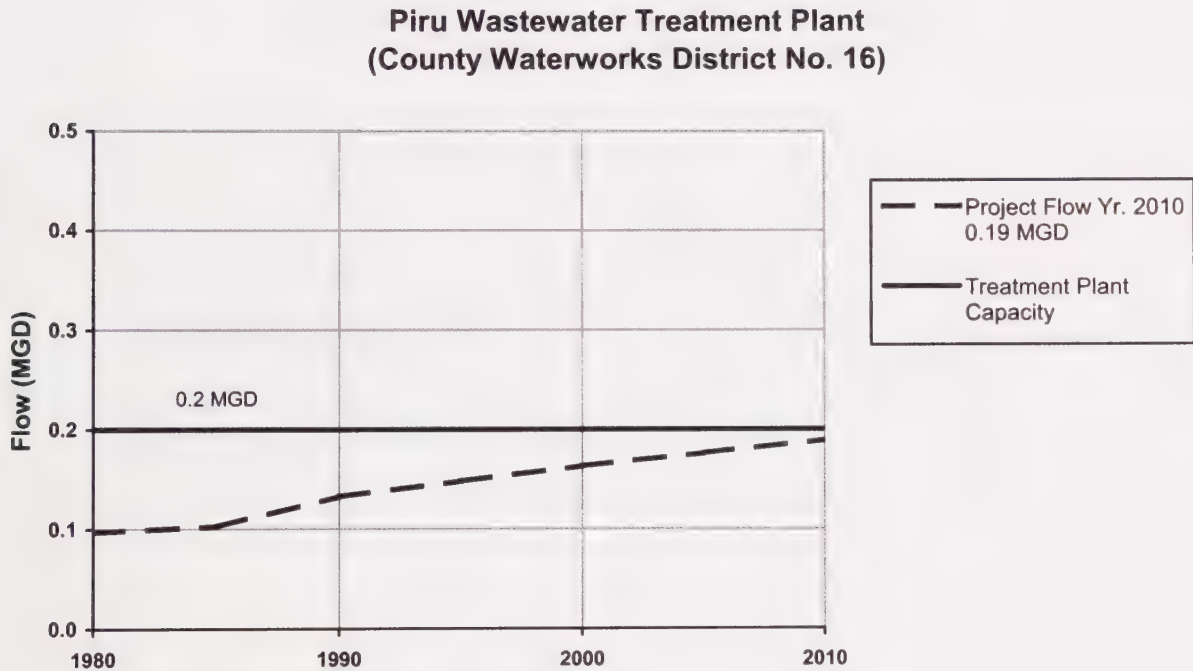


Figure 4.4.15
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - Fillmore Wastewater Treatment
Plant (Graph)

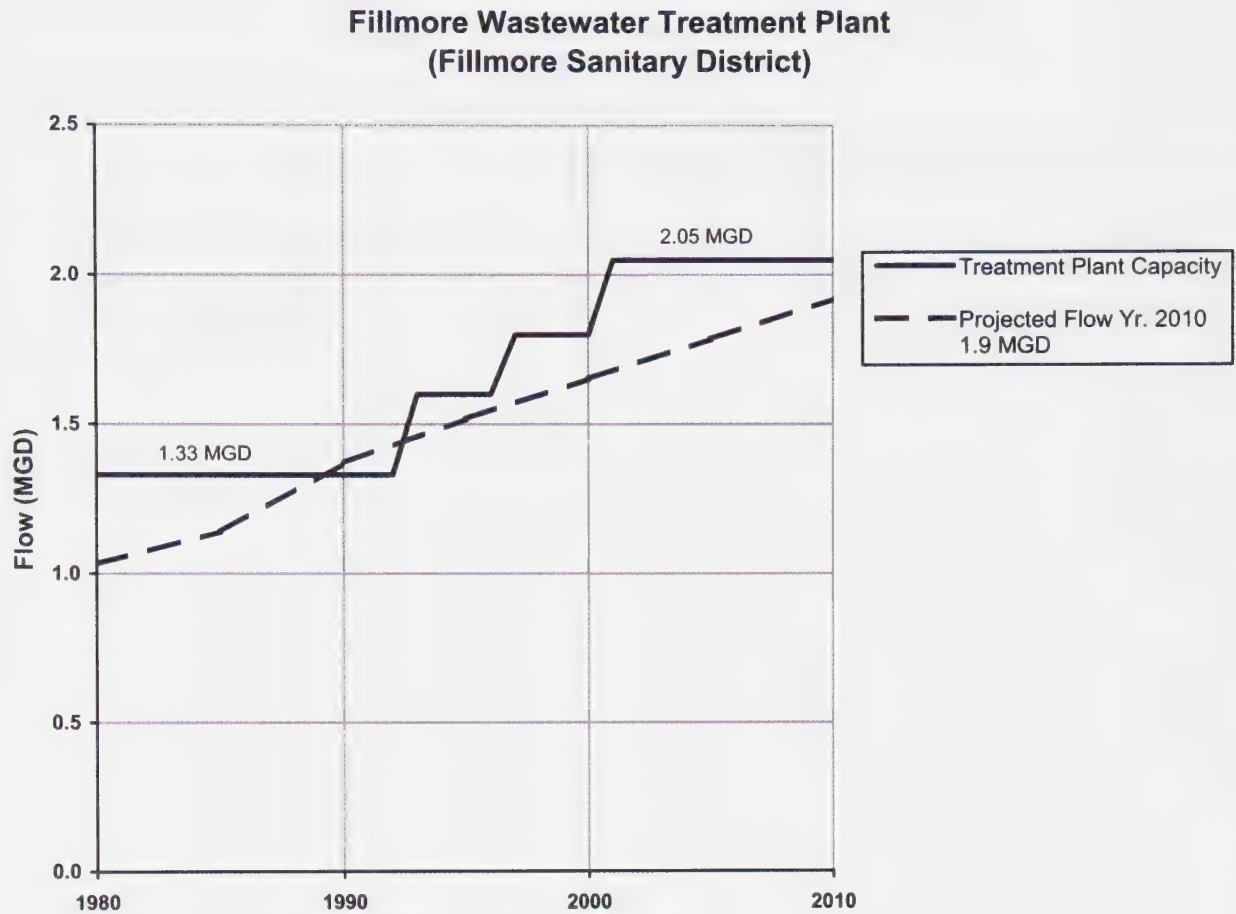


Figure 4.4.16
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - Montalvo Municipal
Improvement District Treatment Facility (Graph)

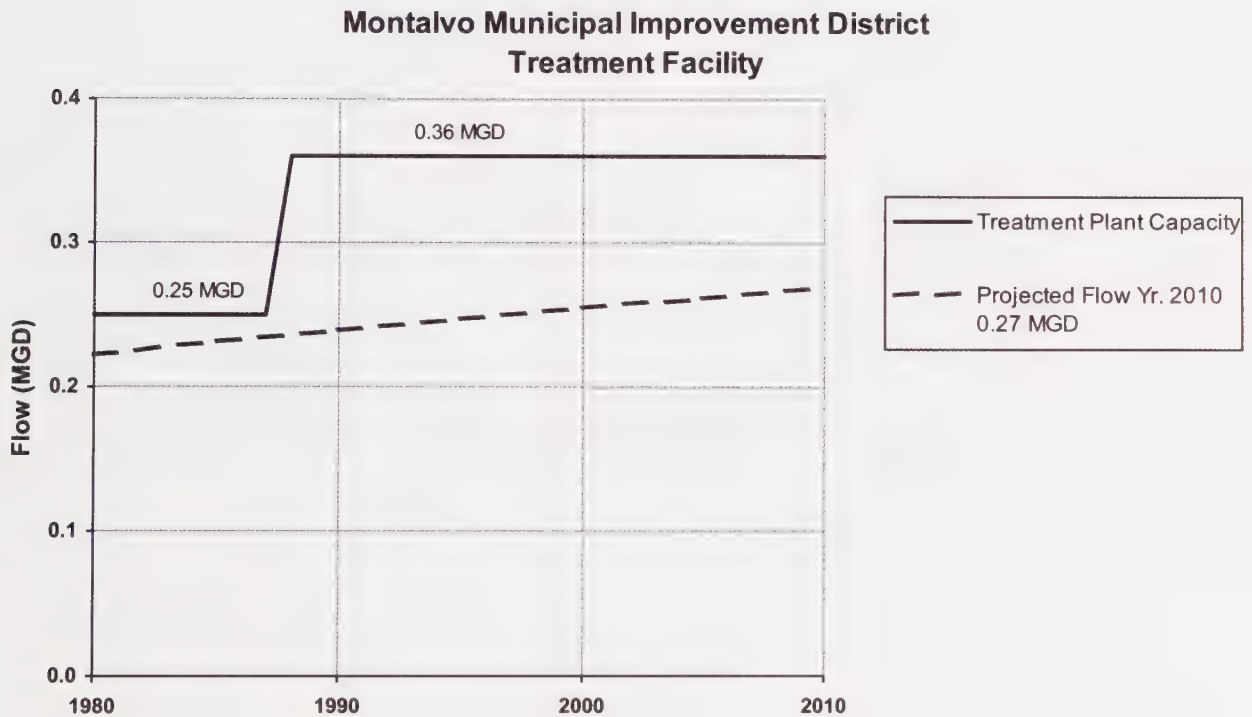


Figure 4.4.17
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - Ojai Valley Sanitary District
Wastewater Treatment Plant (Graph)

Ojai Valley Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant

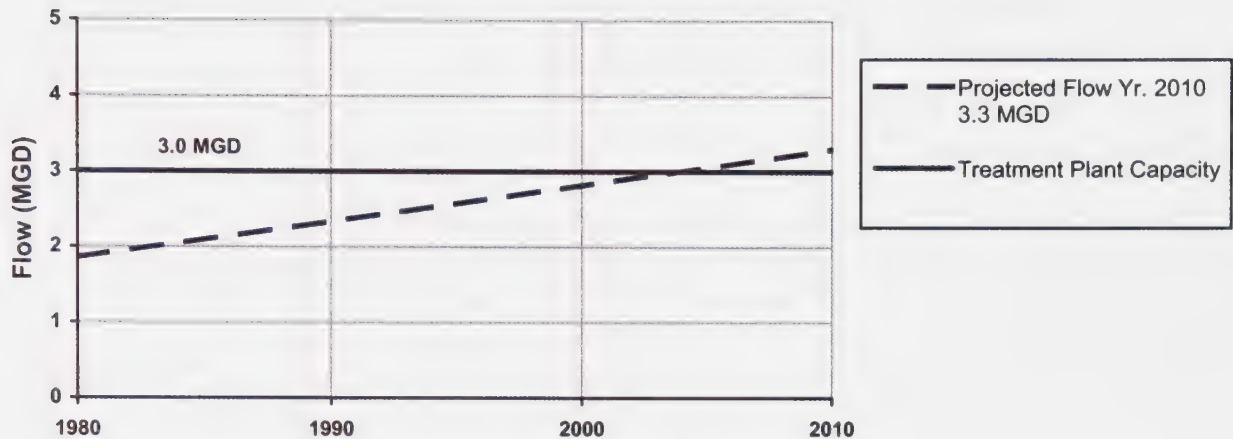


Figure 4.4.18
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - City of Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Facility (Graph)

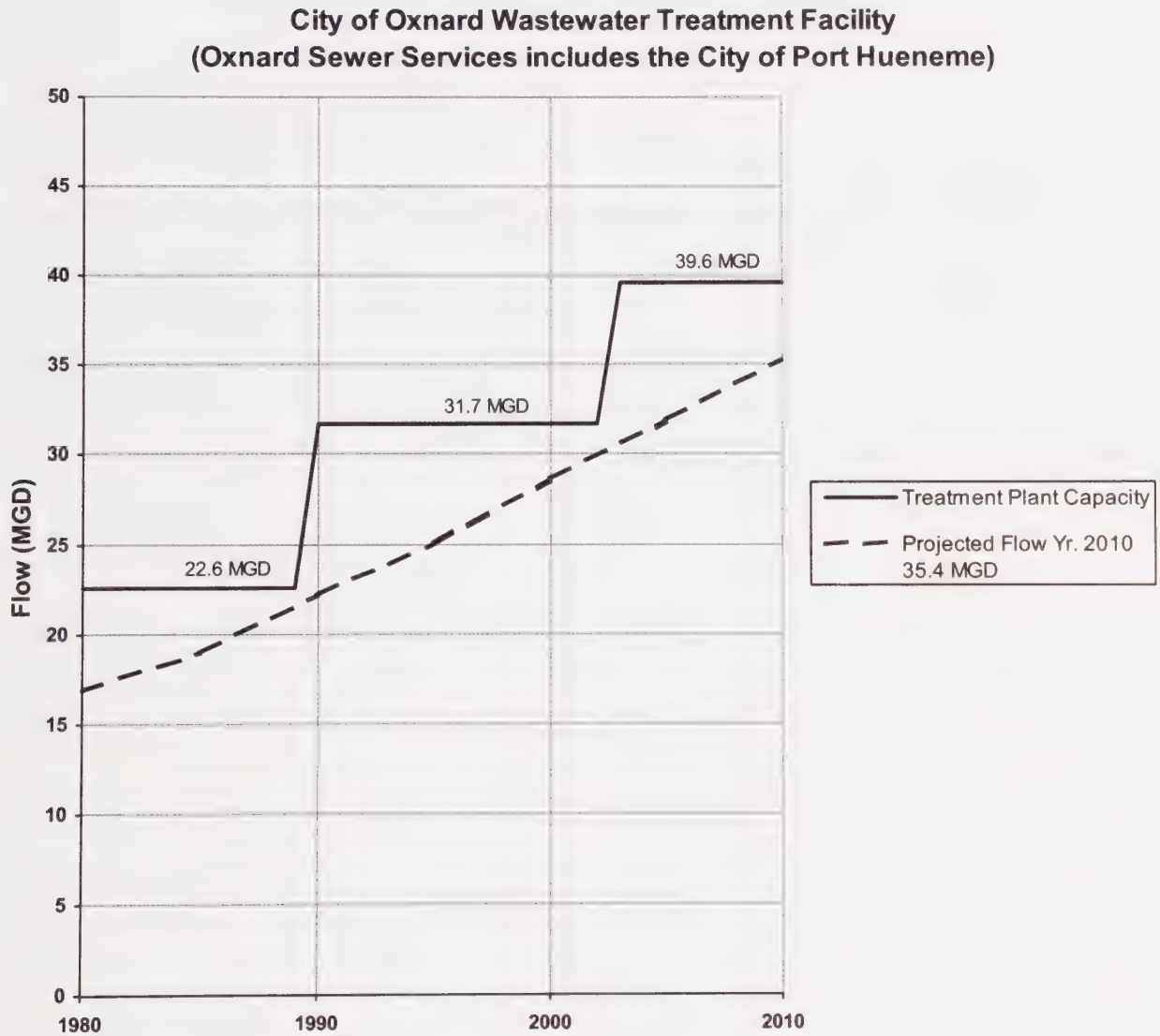


Figure 4.4.19
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - City of Santa Paula Wastewater Treatment Plant (Graph)

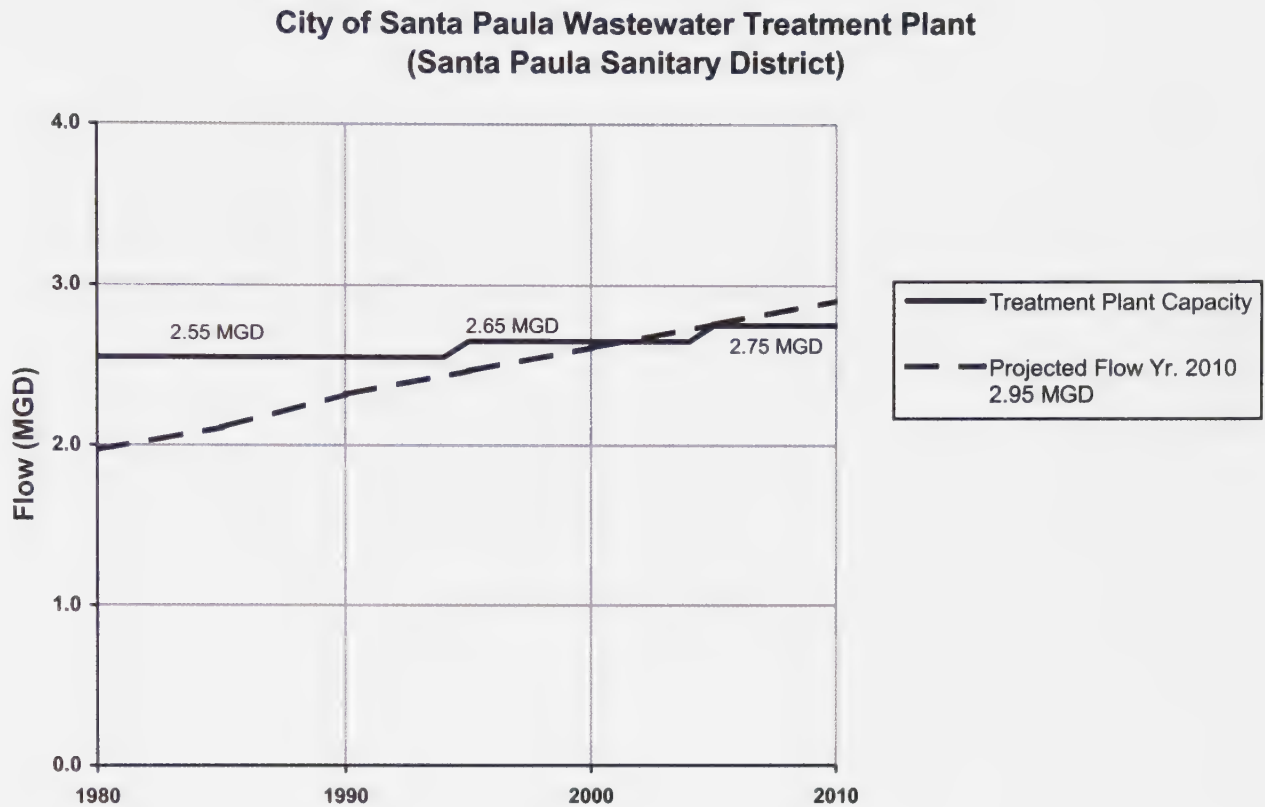


Figure 4.4.20
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - Saticoy Sanitary District
Wastewater Treatment Plant (Graph)

Saticoy Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant

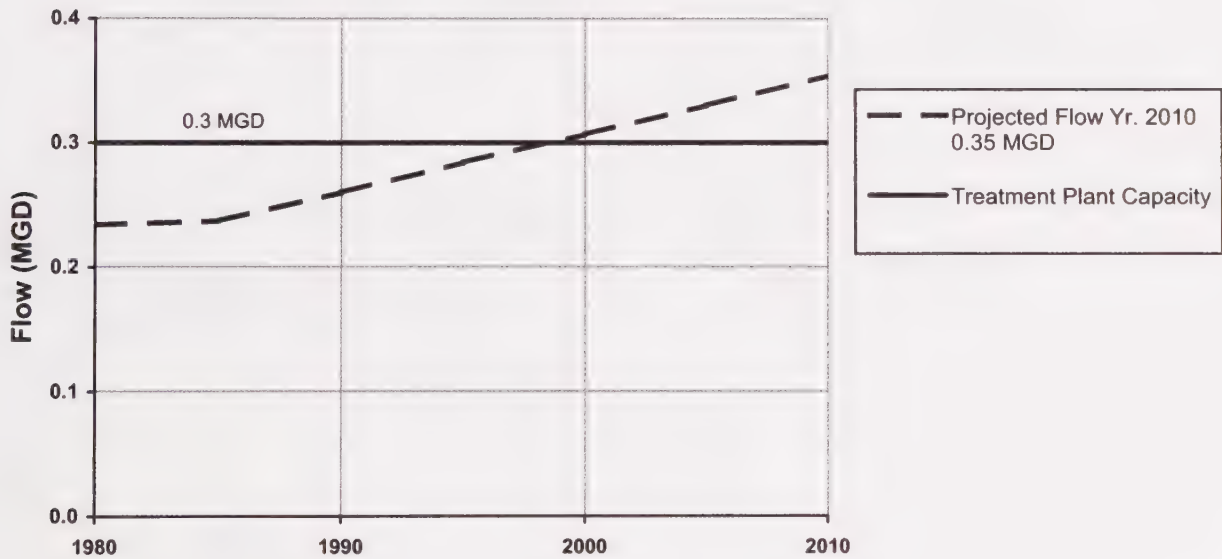


Figure 4.4.21
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - Simi Valley County Sanitation
District Water Quality Control Plant (Graph)

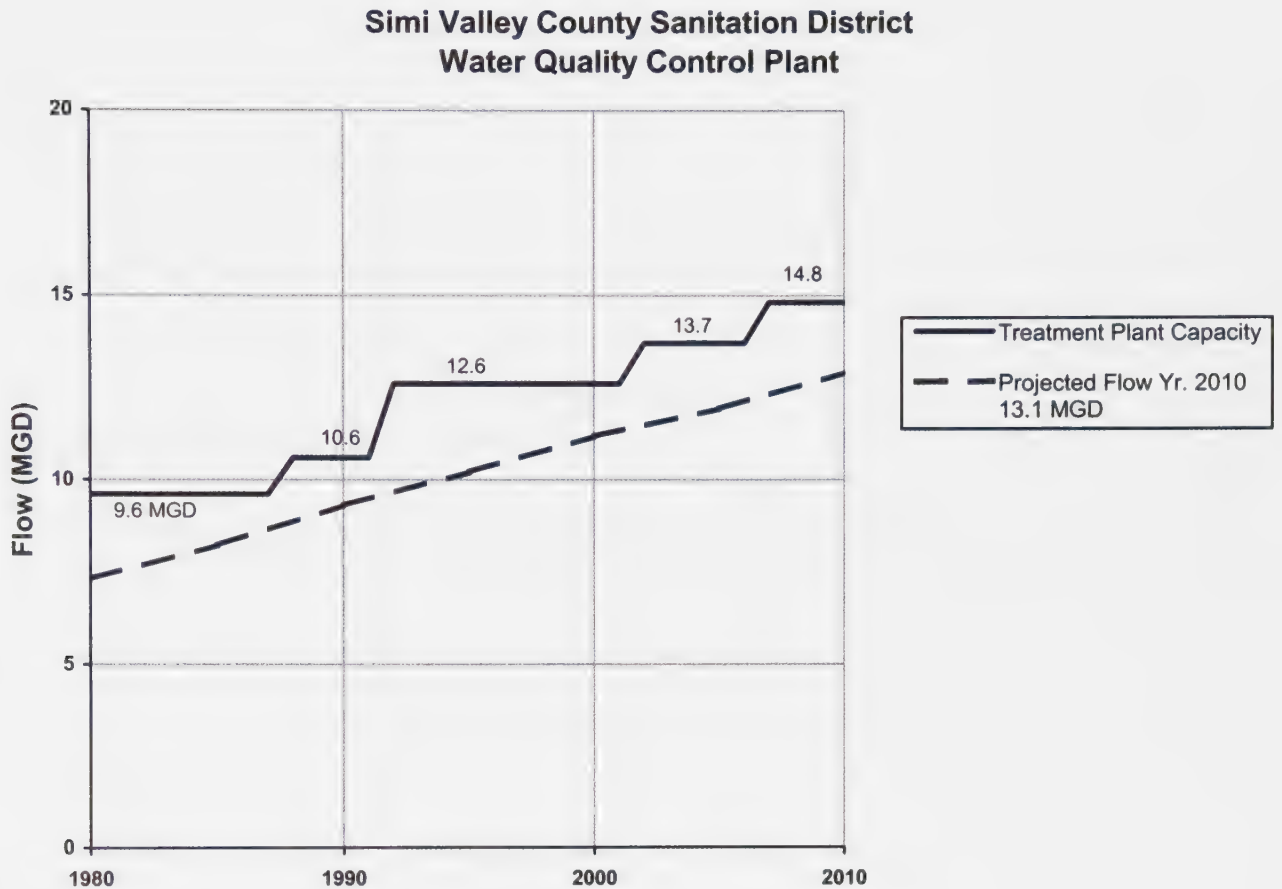


Figure 4.4.22
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - City of Thousand Oaks
Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant (Graph)

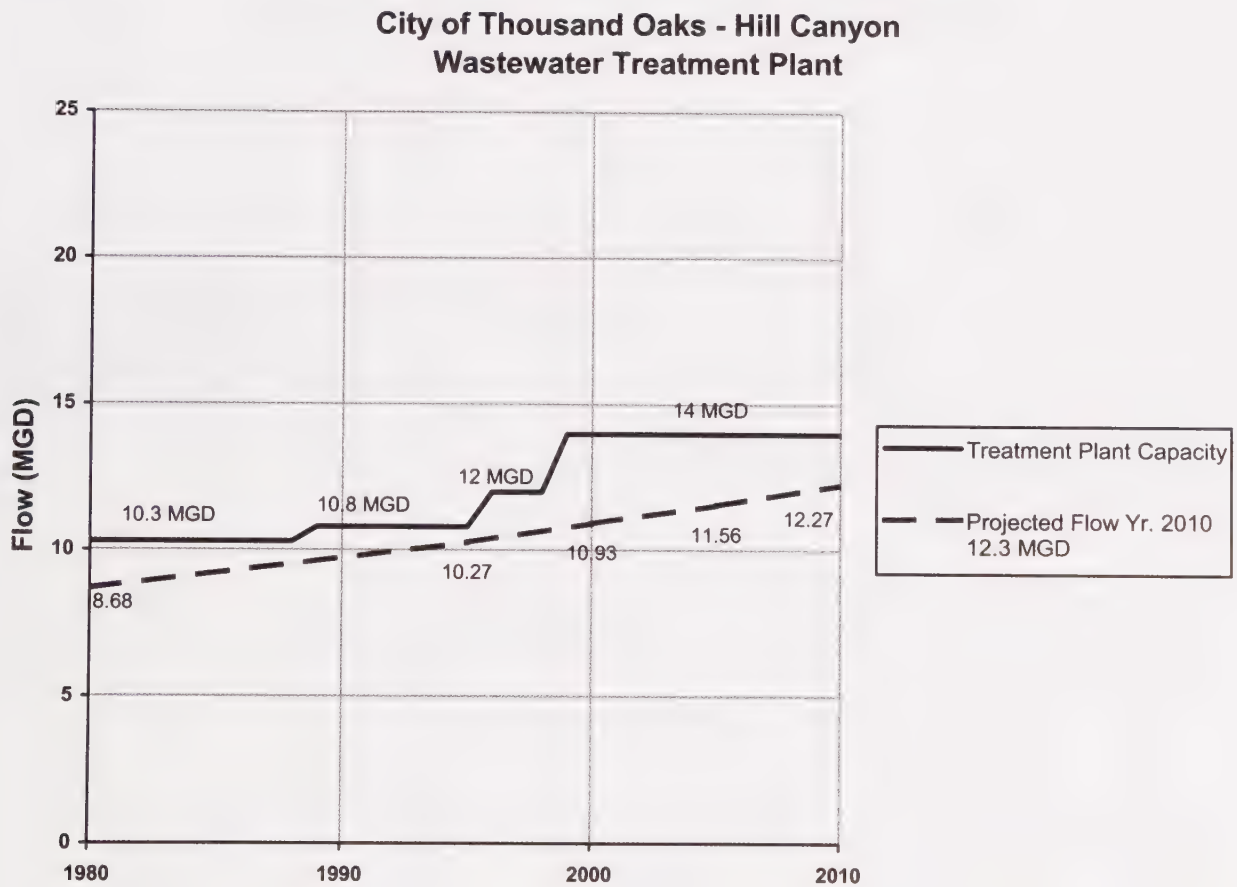


Figure 4.4.23
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - City of Thousand Oaks
Olson Road Water Reclamation Plant (Graph)

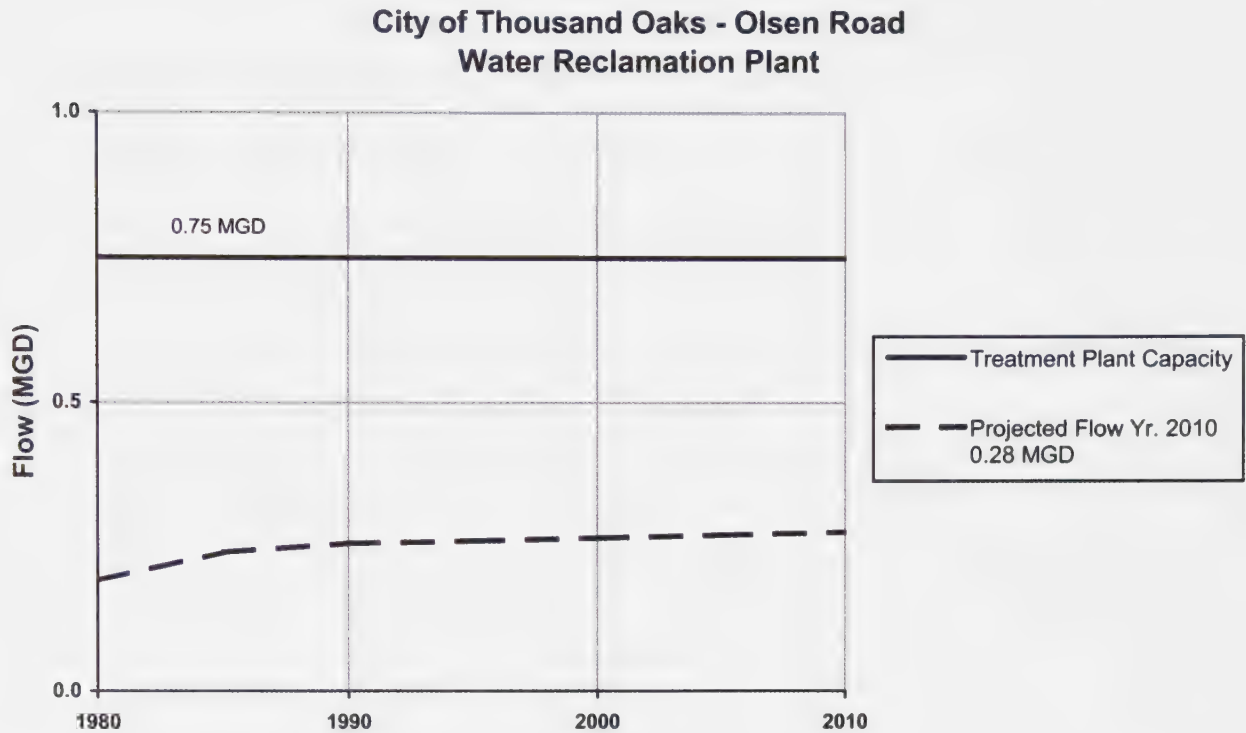
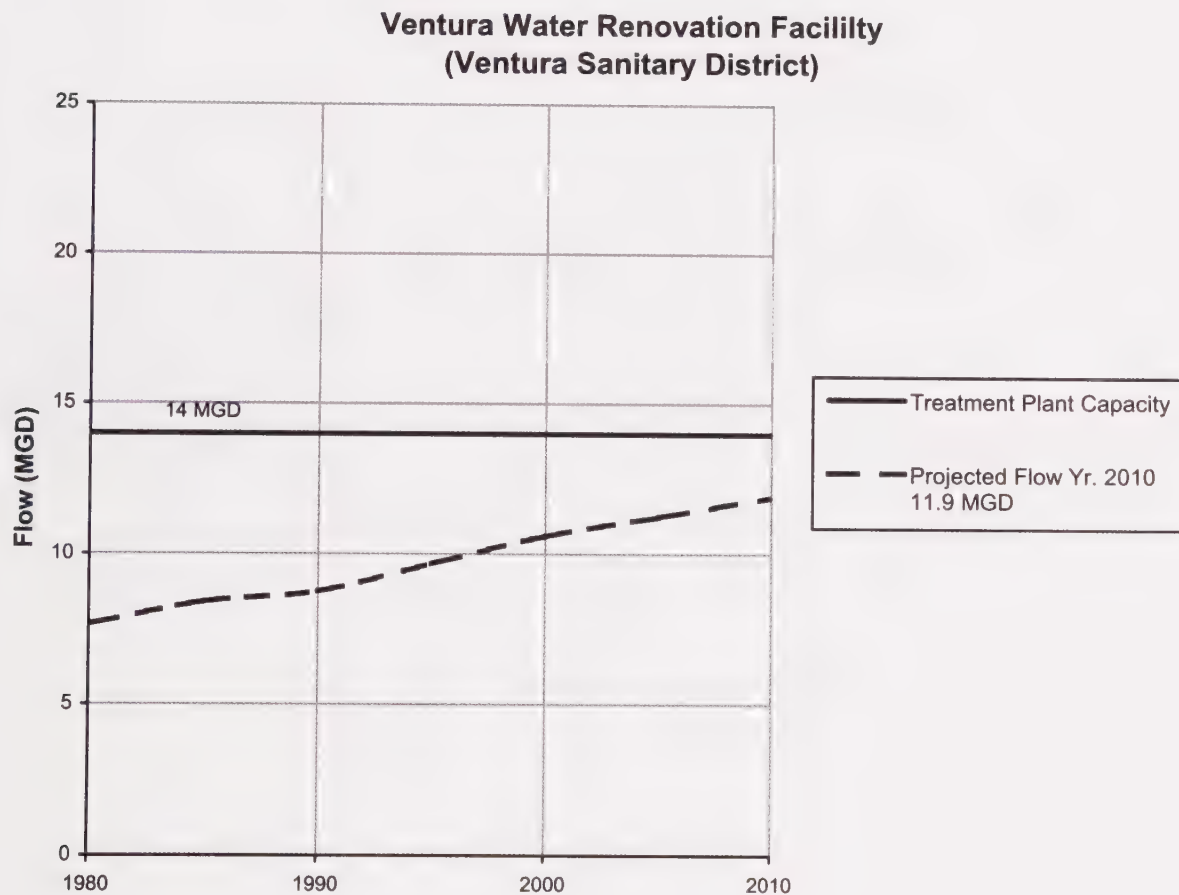
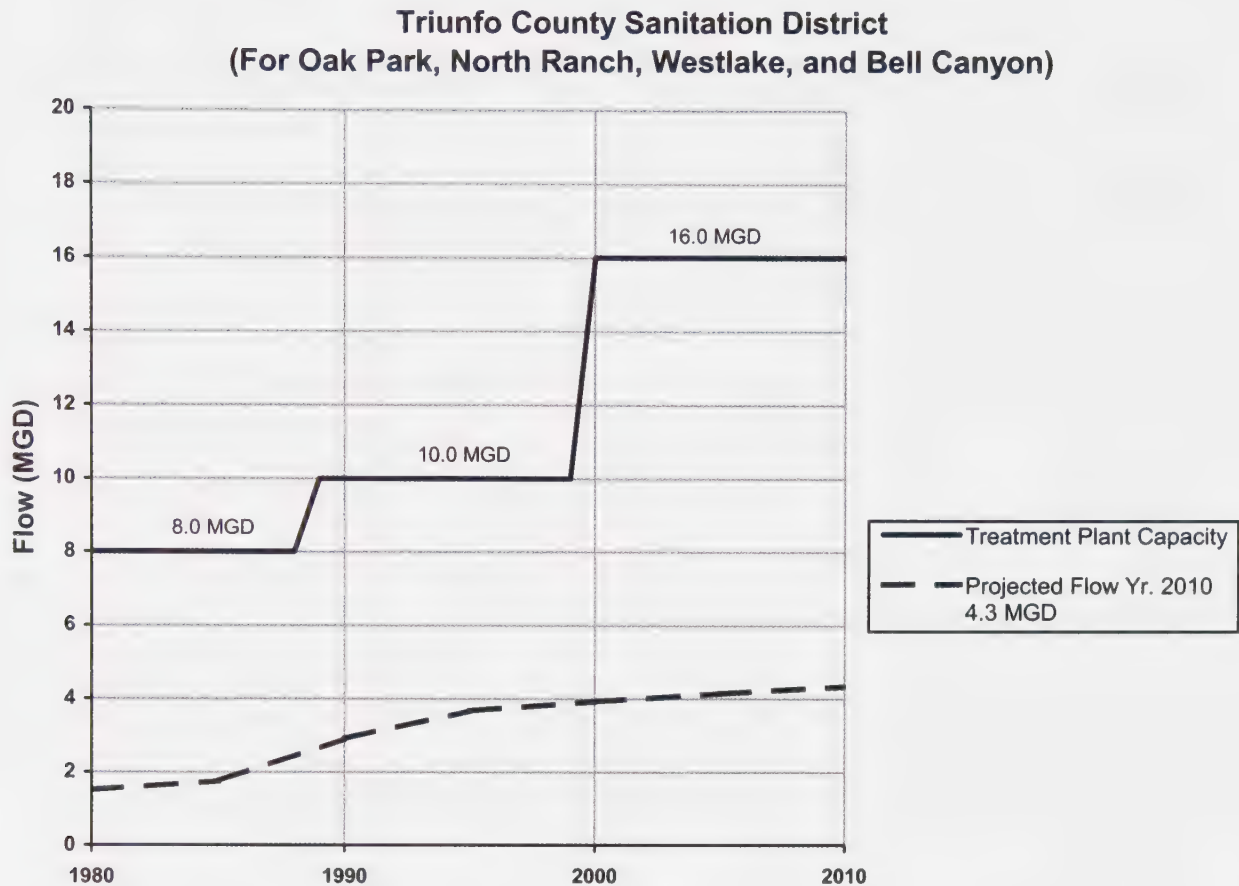


Figure 4.4.24
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - Ventura Water Renovation
Facility (Graph)



**Figure 4.4.25
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - Triunfo County Sanitation
District (Graph)**



Note: Projected flow shown is for the wastewater from the Triunfo County Sanitation District, which includes Oak Park, North Ranch, Westlake and Bell Canyon. Total treatment plant capacity is shown for the Tapia Wastewater Treatment Plant located at Calabasas in Los Angeles County. The Tapia Wastewater Treatment Plant also treats wastewater from the Las Virgenes Sanitation District located in Los Angeles County. Wastewater from Oak Park, North Ranch and Westlake is treated at the Tapia Wastewater Treatment Plant while the City of Los Angeles treats the wastewater from Bell Canyon. Capacity in 1980 was 4.0 MGD for treatment of solids and 8.0 MGD for wastewater treatment. In 1984 improvements were made to the plant to treat both water and solids at the 8.0 MGD capacity.

4.5 Public Utilities

Electrical power, natural gas, telephone, cable television service and communications equipment are included in the Public Utilities Section.

4.5.1 Electrical Power

Ventura County is served by the Southern California Edison Company, which owns and operates generation plants, substations and transmission lines.

Figure 4.5.1 shows a map of the Public Utilities (Electrical Power and Natural Gas) in Ventura County. The major users of electrical energy based on each of the major sectors as noted in the 1991 Annual Report from Southern California Edison Company is as follows:

Residential	33%
Commercial	36%
Industrial	16%
Public Authority (Street Lighting)	9%
Resale	1%
Agriculture	2%
<u>Other</u>	<u>3%</u>
Total	100%

The Southern California Edison Company estimates monthly consumption of 520 kw/h per dwelling unit.

According to Southern California Edison Company, no single geographic area is planned autonomously, but rather as part of the total system. This approach results in a more reliable, economical, and operationally flexible electrical system, which enables the customers to receive high quality service at a reasonable rate.

Electrical facilities include generation plants, transmission substations and transmission lines which are discussed below.

4.5.1.1 Generation Plants

Southern California Edison presently operates two major sources of generation in Ventura County (Mandalay and Ormond Beach), both of which are located along the Coastal Area of the City of Oxnard. The Mandalay facility is located in "west" Oxnard while the Ormond Beach facility is located in "south" Oxnard.

Both of these facilities are conventional oil-gas fuel types and are located within the coastal zone on the Oxnard Plain. The total generating capacity of these two power plants is 2,055 megawatts (MW) which is equivalent to approximately 10 percent of the total generating capacity of the SCE system serving 14 other Central and Southern California counties as of January, 1992. The amount of electricity produced by the two existing generating facilities in Ventura County is more than the total electrical requirements of the County.

The Mandalay Beach generating station consists of three units with a total generating capacity of 555 MW. The first two units are conventional oil-gas units, rated at 215 MW each, which began operation in 1959. The third unit is a 215 MW gas combustion turbine which began operation in 1970.

The Ormond Beach generating station consists of two conventional oil-gas units with a total generating capacity of 1,500 MW. The first unit began operation in December 1971 and the second unit began operation in June 1973. Both units are rated at 750 MW each.

4.5.1.2 Transmission Substations

There are two 220-66 kV source substations within Ventura County: Moorpark at 5027 Gabbert and the Santa Clara substation located in Ventura at 10351 E. Foothill Road. These stations provide 66 kV electric power to the majority of the distribution substations in the County for serving the local loads of the area. Saugus 220-66 kV substation, which is located in Los Angeles County, also serves several 66 kV stations that are within Ventura County.

The name, location and general service area for the 66 kV distribution substations are listed in Figure 4.5.2.

Future improvement projects for the 1987-1991 period involve both the Santa Clara and Moorpark substations and their related line projects. Completion of these projects will be necessary to keep up with the electrical energy demand requirements for Ventura County. A new 66-16kV dual substation to be referred to as the Grimes Substation is expected to be on line in 1992 and will be located at Campus Drive in Moorpark and serve the East Moorpark Area. The electric load growth of the remaining areas in the County will be served from the existing substations by increasing their capacity as required.

The 66-16 kV substations provide a source for distribution lines and the smaller 16-4 kV substations. The name, location and general service area for these stations are listed below in Figure 4.5.3.

4.5.1.3 Transmission Lines

The electric power is distributed to individual customers from the substations through distribution lines operating at 16 kV or 4 kV.

These lines are normally extended underground from the substations and integrated with the existing distribution network of the area. During the coming years, it will be necessary to construct additional distribution lines from the different substations to meet the load requirements of the area. In addition, there will be a need to increase the length of many of the existing distribution lines to serve the remaining loads.

4.5.2 Natural Gas

Southern California Gas Company supplies natural gas to all of Ventura County through a fixed transmission and distribution system.

The Southern California Gas Company, North Coastal Division serves all the Cities within the County as well as unincorporated portions of the County. The headquarters of the North Coastal Division are located at 130 Patterson Avenue in Santa Barbara. The Ventura County company office is located at 324 South B Street in Oxnard.

There are approximately 1,125 miles of supply lines and distribution mains in the County. The number of connected meters in Ventura County is about 201,000.

The breakdown of gas usage by percentage for major sectors for Ventura County during 1991 is as follows:

Residential	20.40%
Commercial (including agriculture)	10.96%
Industrial	21.73%
<u>Electric Generation</u>	<u>46.91%</u>
Total	100%

For 1992, the Southern California Gas Company estimates the average consumption per household per month will be 53 therms. Southern California Gas Company officials from the North Coastal Division indicated they have adequate supplies and facilities to serve Ventura County to the year 2010.

4.5.3 Telephone Service

Telephone service is provided by Pacific Bell and GTE California, Inc. Communities served by Pacific Bell include Fillmore, Moorpark, Ojai, Simi Valley, and Ventura; plus the unincorporated areas of Oak View, Piru and Saticoy.

GTE's Western Regional Headquarters is located in Thousand Oaks, serving a twenty county area with more than 330 communities. GTE provides phone service to the cities of Camarillo, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Santa Paula and Thousand Oaks; plus the unincorporated areas of Newbury Park, Somis and Westlake.

4.5.4 Cable Television Service

Seven cable companies currently offer the residents of Ventura County a number of choices for their viewing pleasure. A description of each cable television company and the areas they serve follows:

- Avenue Cable serves west Ventura and a portion of the Central City area and a strip of hillside homes in the foothills.
- Comcast Cablevision of Simi Valley serves the entire City of Simi Valley.
- Falcon Cable serves a portion of Thousand Oaks and the South Coast Solromor area.
- Jones Intercable serves Oxnard, El Rio, Port Hueneme and surrounding beach areas.
- Mountain Meadows Cable Television serves the Mountain Meadows Planned Community portion of Moorpark.
- Ventura County Cablevision serves Fillmore, Ojai, the Ojai Valley, Somis, the Santa Rosa Valley, Oxnard, Piru, Camarillo, Moorpark, Newbury Park, Santa Paula, Thousand Oaks and Westlake Village.

4.5.5 Communications Equipment

County communications equipment, operated by the Information Systems Department, includes radio, microwave, and telephone switching equipment, which is located at 17 separate sites, including each of the three community colleges. In addition, there are other governmental and privately operated communications equipment facilities (including radio and television transmitting and receiving antennas, radar stations and microwave towers) scattered throughout the County's hilltops. These facilities are located on the following peaks: Hall Mountain (north of Ventura), Rasnow Peak (south of Newbury Park), Red Mountain (south of Lake Casitas), South Mountain (southeast of Santa Paula), Sulphur Mountain (south of Ojai), Santa Susana Peak (Rocketdyne), and other peaks in the Santa Monica Mountains. The U.S. Navy maintains communications equipment on Mugu Peak.

4.5.6 Conclusions

The public utilities discussed above represent a vital part of the urban infrastructure necessary for properly planned land use. Issues which warrant consideration in the Goals, Policies, and Program Chapter of the General Plan include guidance on the placement of utility facilities. The goals and policies will enable the County to have a stronger role in the location of future utility facilities and serve as notice and recommendation to the California Public Utilities Commission of the County's position.

References:

General Telephone Company of California, Background Information, January 1987.

Pacific Bell, Forecast for Ventura County 1987-1991, April 1987.

Southern California Edison Company, Ventura County General Plan Powers System Development, Revised December 1974.

Southern California Edison Company, 1991 Annual Report.

Southern California Gas Company, 1991 Annual Report.

Ventura County Star Free Press Progress '87, Part II - Entertainment and Leisure, March 17, 1987, p. B-13.

Individuals Consulted:

Burt Barrett, Pacific Bell Area Manager

Larry Cox, General Telephone Company of California, News Representative

Joe Dehorty, Ventura County General Services Agency, Communications Department

R. E. Hester, Southern California Gas Company, District Manager

Oras N. Racicot, Southern California Edison Company, Regional Affairs Manager

Herb Thordarson, Ventura County General Services Agency, Communications Department

Al Wong, Southern California Gas Co., Energy Systems Engineer

Gib Polry, GTE California Inc., Ventura County District Manager

Figure 4.5.1
Public Utilities: Electrical Power and Natural Gas (Map)

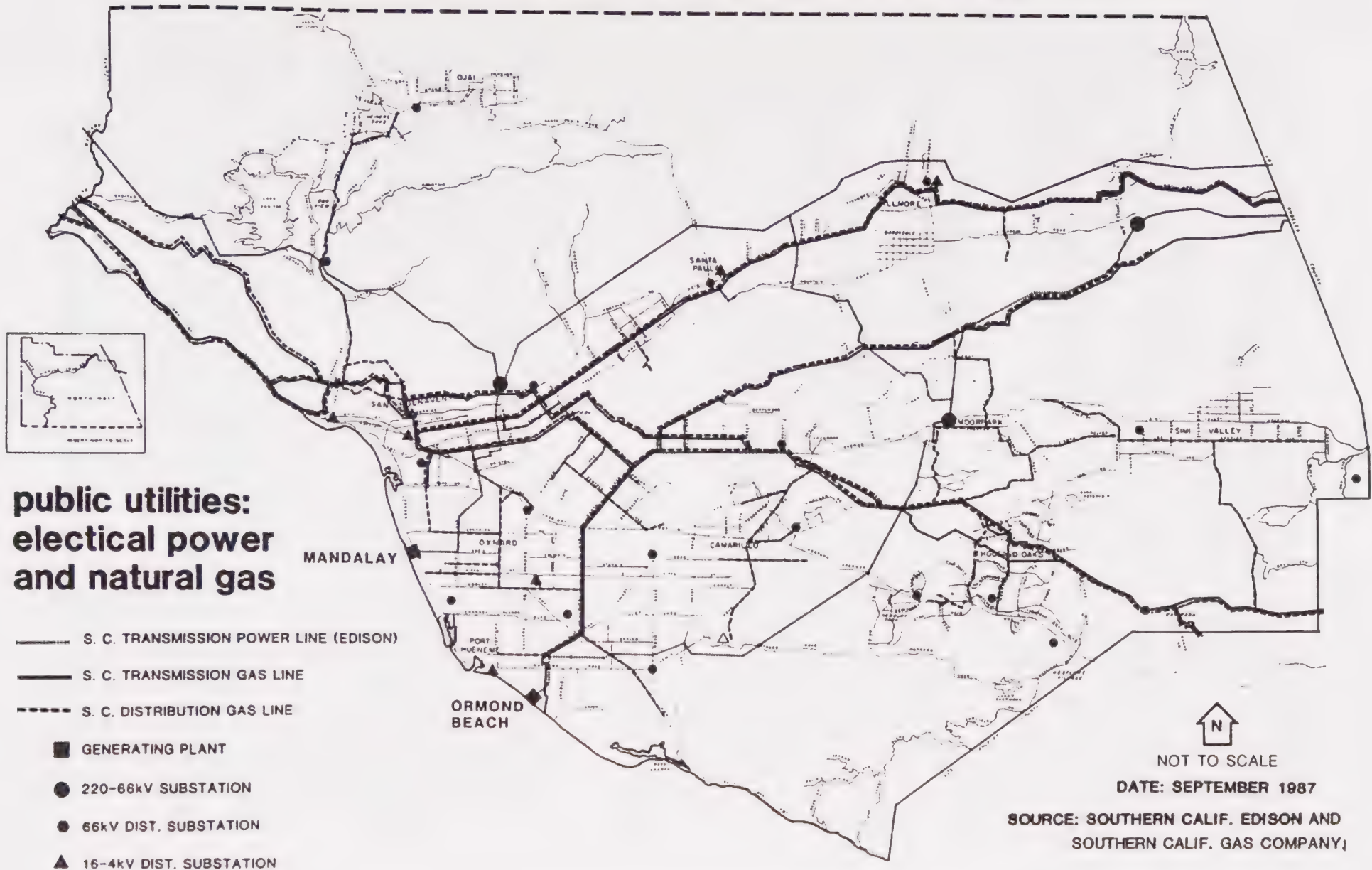


Figure 4.5.2 - 66 kV Distribution Substations (Table)

Name	Location	General Service Area
Camarillo	Adolfo Road, West of Santa Rosa Road	City of Camarillo
Casitas	Highway 33, South Edge Casitas Springs	Community of Casitas Springs
Channel Islands	Corner of Hemlock and Victoria Streets	Port Hueneme and southwest section of City of Oxnard
Chatsworth	Northrop Corporation Property, Santa Susana Hills	Northrop Corporation facilities and surrounding area
Colonia	Pleasant Valley and Wood Road, five miles east of Oxnard	City of Camarillo, northeast section of City of Oxnard
Estero	Southeast corner of Wood Road and Hueneme Road	Point Mugu U.S. Naval Air Station Test Grounds and adjacent area
Fillmore	Southwest corner of Fifth and "A" Streets (Dual facility - also a 16-4kV substation at same location)	City of Fillmore
Gonzales	Northeast of Oxnard Blvd. and Vineyard Avenue	North and northwest section of City of Oxnard
Levi	Highway 101 and Dempsey Road, Hueneme	Port of Hueneme and southern section of City of Oxnard
Moorpark	Los Angeles Avenue and Gabbert Road	City of Moorpark and adjacent area
Newbury	Lawrence Drive, north of Ventura Freeway	Community of Newbury Park
Oak Park	Lindero Canyon and Kanan Road	North Thousand Oaks
Ojai	403 Willow Street	City of Ojai
Potrero	East of Hampshire Road on Townsgate Road	City of Thousand Oaks/Westlake Village
Royal	First Avenue and Cochran Street	West section of Simi Valley
San Miguel	Transport Street, east of Callens Road, Ventura	Southwest section of City of Ventura
Santa Clara	10351 W. Foothill	Central/Eastern Section of Ventura
Santa Susana	Cochran Street and Tapo Road	East section of Simi Valley
Saticoy	10995 Foothill Road, Saticoy Avenue	Community of Saticoy and east section of community of Camarillo
Somis	Bradley Road and Los Angeles Avenue	Community of Somis, northeast section of community of Camarillo
Thousand Oaks	Wilbur Road east of Moorpark Road, Thousand Oaks	City of Thousand Oaks
Wakefield	East side of 12th Street, north of Main Street, Santa Paula	City of Santa Paula

Figure 4.5.3 16-4 kV Substations (Table)

Name	Location	General Service Area
Camarillo	Camarillo State Hospital grounds	Camarillo State Hospital
Fillmore	Southwest Corner of Fifth and "A" Street (Dual facility - also 66kV substation at same location)	City of Fillmore
Hueneme	Third and Main Street	Port Hueneme
Oxnard	Fifth Street east of Factory Lane	Portion of City of Oxnard
Pierpont	Northwest corner of Telegraph Road and Mills Road	North Central section of City of Ventura
Santa Paula	1343 East Main Street	Southeast section of the City of Santa Paula
Ventura	Intersection of Santa Clara Street and Ventura Avenue	Western section of City of Ventura

4.6 Flood Control And Drainage Facilities

A description of the Ventura County Flood Control District and its flood control facilities are included in this section.

4.6.1 Ventura County Flood Control District

The Ventura County Flood Control District is a special district that was created by Act 8955 (Ventura County Flood Control Act) of the State Legislature in 1944 for the purpose of providing for the control of floods and storm waters originating within the District (County) or originating outside the District and flowing into it, to conserve such waters for beneficial use, to prevent waste or exportation of waters and to reclaim drainage, storm, and flood waters. The District includes all of Ventura County except the offshore Channel Islands of Anacapa and San Nicolas. The County is divided into four numbered flood zones: Zones 1-4. Boundaries of the first three zones generally follow the limits of the three major drainage systems of Ventura County, and Zone 4 includes the Cuyama River Basin and the remainder of the County. These zones are further described below:

Zone 1 - Ventura River Watershed: Includes Ojai Valley, Matilija Area and West Ventura.

Zone 2 - Santa Clara River Watershed: Includes East Ventura, El Rio, Fillmore, Oxnard, Piru, Port Hueneme and Santa Paula.

Zone 3 - Calleguas Creek Watershed: Includes Camarillo, Newbury Park, Point Mugu, Santa Susana, Simi Valley, Somis and Thousand Oaks.

Zone 4 - Cuyama River Basin and Remainder of the County: This zone includes the part of Cuyama River Basin which lies within the northwestern part of the County, a small separated area in the northeast portion of the County plus the separated drainage area south of Simi Hills tributary to Malibu Creek in the southeastern part of the County, and the coastal drainage area on the south slope of the Santa Monica Mountains in the southern part of the County.

The County Flood Control District was created to conserve water resources as well as to control floods and storm waters, and to protect watercourses, watersheds, public highways, life and property from damage by these waters. Those facilities whose primary purposes are conservation of water, such as reservoirs and spreading grounds, are now largely carried on in various parts of the County by local public agencies among which are Casitas Municipal Water District, United Water Conservation District and Calleguas Municipal Water District.

The powers of the Ventura County Flood Control District are broad when they are related to the purposes of the Ventura County Flood Control Act. It has the power of perpetual succession; to sue and be sued; to acquire, hold and sell property both real and personal; the power of eminent domain and entry upon land; to employ civil engineers; to conduct technical and other investigations; to incur indebtedness; to issue bonds; to tax and assess; to make contracts; and to employ labor.

In addition to the Ventura County Flood Control District, several other agencies responsible for providing drainage of storm waters from, or conveyance of storm waters through the County include: (a) the various cities; (b) drainage and storm drain districts, and (c) Ventura County itself.

The policy adopted by the County Board of Supervisors and Flood Control Board of Supervisors, dated December 26, 1966, has established the criteria for determining the division of responsibility for flood control and storm drainage works among Ventura County Flood Control District and local agencies. These criteria state that projects for construction of such works as storm drainage catch basins, laterals and sub-laterals, designed to prevent inconvenience and minor damage and to control water flowing overland in undefined channels, shall be accomplished by some form of local district; while such works as dams, debris basins, stream revetments, storm water collecting conduits, levees, channel improvements and watershed protection, which prevent major damage and loss of life, and which control water flowing in rivers or streams, are the responsibility of Ventura County Flood Control District.

Responsibilities of the Ventura County Public Works Agency through their policy, dated July 15, 1958, sets forth requirements concerning disposal of drainage and storm waters before approval of new subdivisions can be obtained. It requires subdividers to dispose of drainage water originating within and above their subdivisions that is concentrated by the construction of the subdivision by: (1) conducting the water to the natural water course draining the subdivision; or (2) discharging the water at the edge of their subdivisions and obtaining easements from downstream owners of the land over which the water will flow to the water course. Subdividers are required to construct the above works and such other works as will protect their subdivisions from damage by water and dedicate them to the County or Flood Control District for *red line channels*.

Factors considered in determining those channels for which maintenance, operations, acquisition of rights-of-way and construction of flood protection works are to be included under Flood Control District jurisdiction include: (a) magnitude of flood flows; (b) character of the watershed such as its slope and debris production; (c) character of the channel such as its slope, erodibility and stability; (d) effect of upstream works in modifying flood flows, erosion or deposition; and (e) probable ultimate land use; and (f) fiscal effects.

The Ventura County Flood Control District defines *red line channels* as channels over which the Flood Control District exercises regulatory jurisdiction. Regulatory jurisdiction does not imply ownership, as some of the red line channels are owned by the Flood Control District and some are owned by others. These red line channels can either be improved or unimproved.

4.6.2 Flood Control District Facilities

There are a total of 486.46 miles of channels under County Flood Control Regulatory Jurisdiction. Refer to Figure 4.6.1a and 4.6.1b for a map of both the North Half and South Half of Ventura County showing Ventura County Flood Control District red line channels. These totals are as follows:

Zone 1	72.12 miles
Zone 2	181.23 miles
Zones 2 & 3	57.23 miles
Zone 3	149.69 miles
<u>Zone 4</u>	<u>26.19 miles</u>
Total	486.46 miles

The County Flood Control channels range from fully improved concrete channels to unimproved natural channels. Fully improved channels include: rectangular, trapezoidal, box and pipe. Other channels include natural, shaped (but maintained) and pipe and wire channels.

The staff for the County Flood Control District (VCFCD) is the Flood Control Department of the Public Works Agency. The Flood Control Department plans, designs, constructs and maintains flood control facilities (channels and debris basins) for the Flood Control District governed by the Board of Supervisors (Ex-Officio). Staff also works closely with Advisory Committees established for the three Flood Zones 1 through 3.

Ventura County Flood Control District (VCFCD) facilities include:

- Matilija Dam (Ojai)
- 682 El Rio Road, Oxnard - three Flood Control buildings
- Silver Strand - three pump stations
- Surfside Drive, Port Hueneme - drain pump station (flood control)
- Walnut Canyon Road Area (one mile north of High Street), Moorpark - PWA office, flood control, warehouse/office plus several waterworks buildings.

- In addition, there are many additional Flood Control District facilities and properties including debris dams, channels, basins, barrancas, washes and drop structures throughout the County.

Other Ventura County Flood Control District facilities are maintained for the following District programs:

Precipitation measurement - VCFCD maintains 98 rainfall stations throughout and near Ventura County. A total of 65 stations are monitored by cooperative observers, while the remaining are operated by hydrographers of the District.

Evaporation Stations - VCFCD maintains eight evaporation pans at selected rainfall stations.

Stream gauging - VCFCD operates and maintains 31 streamflow recording stations within the County. In addition to these stations, records are available for the 13 stations owned and operated by the United States Geologic Survey.

Flood Warning System - Since February 1979, VCFCD has been operating a flood warning system called "ALERT," an acronym for Automated Local Evaluation in Real Time, which was developed by the National Weather Service.

Basically the flood warning system operation consists of four elements: Self-reporting rain gages at strategic points in the watershed, local flood warning center, the river forecast center and a weather consultant charged with forecasting the amount of rain that can be expected over the next 24 hours along with the maximum six hour amounts.

There are also 15 self reporting stream gages incorporated into the extensive flood warning system. The primary function of these gages is to provide data during storms to help determine if a dangerous flooding situation is developing.

- Water resources facilities include 368 key groundwater wells which were being monitored for water level change. Of these, 262 are presently monitored by the Department, 58 are monitored by United Water Conservation District (UWCD), 24 are monitored by Casitas Municipal Water District and 24 are monitored by other agencies and individuals. Principal groundwater monitoring and data collection programs performed by the District include water level, water quality, and seawater intrusion. In addition, all new water wells are accurately field located by District personnel, plotted on State well location base maps and assigned State well numbers. In 1985 the Groundwater Section of the Water Resources and Development Services Department started administering the Ventura County Water Well Ordinance which specifies sealing conditions for the construction and destruction of water wells, monitoring wells, engineering test holes and cathodic protection wells in all areas of the County except the City of Thousand Oaks. Permits must be obtained from the Department prior to any of the above work.

The Flood Control Department is also the responsible sponsoring local agency for Federal flood control projects throughout the County. It also provides coordination for the Federal Flood Insurance Program and is coordinating with the Federal Government in studying coastal erosion and control (see Hazards Appendix).

Other functions include coordination of the importation of water into the County, flood fighting and disaster operations, review of land developments for flood hazard, effects on water quality, issuance of Watercourse Permits, and operation of a Flood Warning System.

4.6.3 Conclusions

Providing necessary flood control and drainage facilities is an important aspect of the County's flood plain management program. The General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs should address issues relating to how the needed flood control facilities should be constructed and what the developers responsibilities should be.

References:

Ventura County Public Works Agency, Departmental Goals (Flood Control and Water Resources Department 1986-87

Ventura County Public Works Agency, Flood Control and Water Resources, Quadrennial Report of Hydrologic Data 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, December 1984

Ventura County Board of Supervisors of Ventura County Flood Control District, Ordinance No. F.C. 18: Flood Protection and Regulation of Flood Control Facilities and Watercourse - Adopted November 28, 1972

West Annotated California Codes, Water Code Appendix, Volume 71, Chapter 46: Ventura County Flood Control Act, pp. 590-618, as amended, 1987 Cumulative Pocket, pp. 121-131.

Individuals Consulted:

Jeff Edgren, County of Ventura Public Works Agency, Real Property

Bill Haydon, County of Ventura Public Works Agency, Flood Control

John Turner, County of Ventura Public Works Agency, Water Resources

Figure 4.6.1a
Flood Control Map - South Half

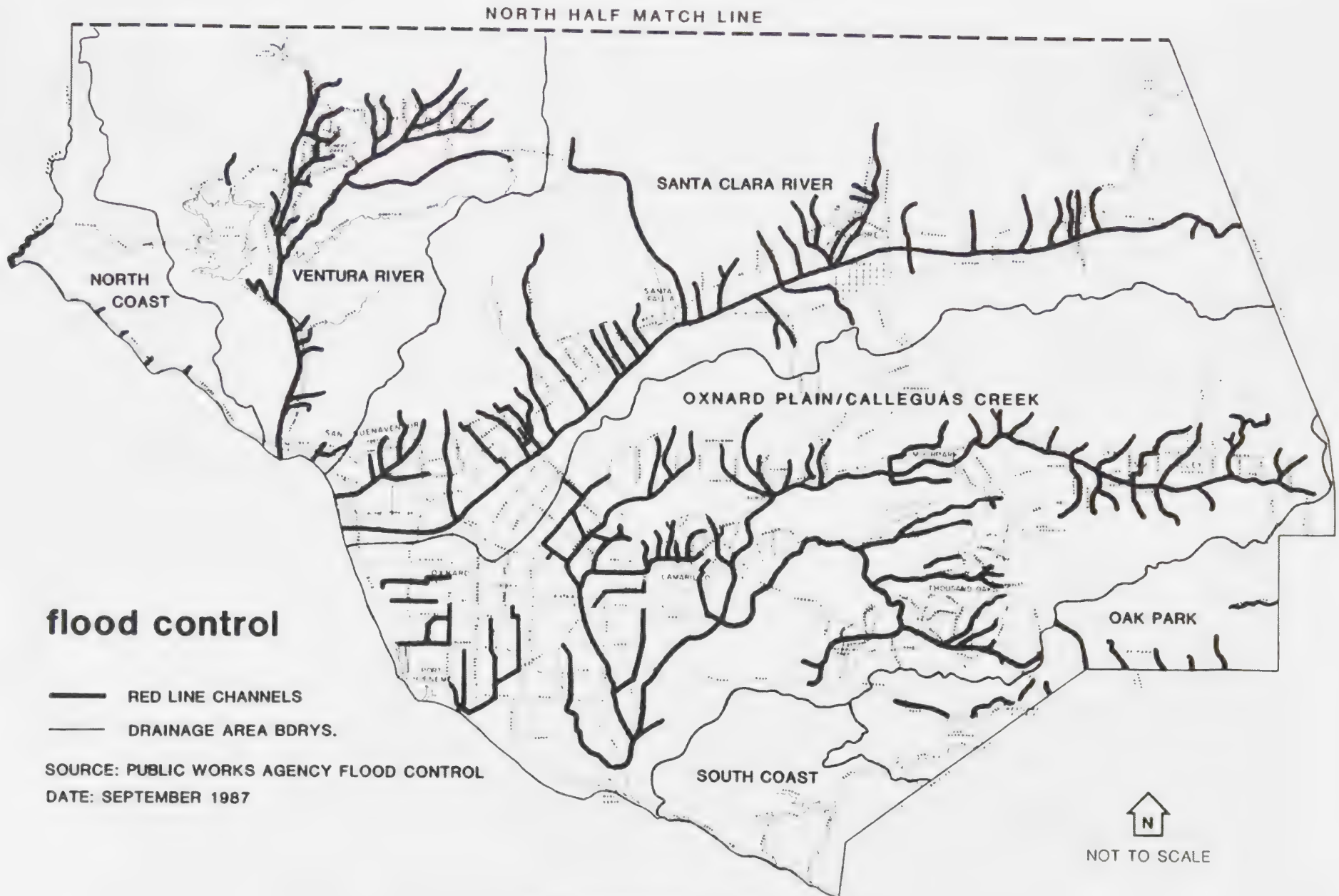
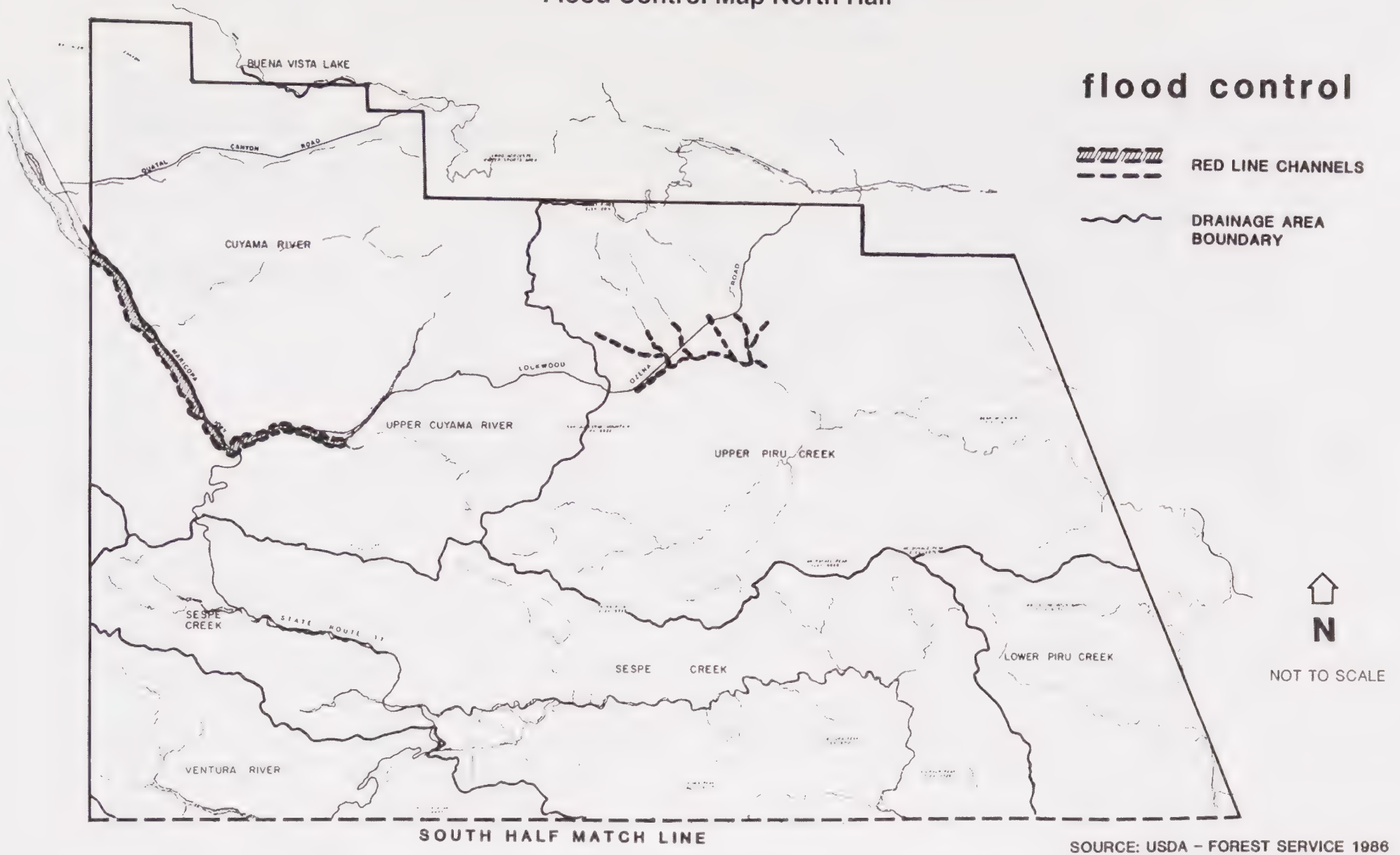


Figure 4.6.1b
Flood Control Map North Half



4.7 Law Enforcement And Emergency Services

The Sheriff's Department, jail and detention facilities, courts and emergency services are included in this Section.

4.7.1 Sheriff's Department

The Sheriff is the Chief Law Enforcement Officer for the County of Ventura and, as such, has jurisdiction over its unincorporated areas. In 1965, the Sheriff, through a contract, began to provide law enforcement services for the Cities of Thousand Oaks and Camarillo. In 1980, the City of Ojai also contracted for law enforcement services. The City of Moorpark became the fourth municipality to contract in July 1984. More recently, the City of Fillmore contracted for police services in June 1987.

The Sheriff is also the keeper of the County jails used for the detention of persons committed for contempt, or upon civil process, and for the detention of pre-sentenced and sentenced persons to imprisonment therein on conviction for a crime. The Sheriff must receive all persons committed to jail by a competent authority. The Sheriff is required to transport and deliver prisoners committed to state prisons to the place of their confinement. He is responsible for the maintenance of the well being of all prisoners within the county jail system.

The Sheriff is an officer of the Superior and Municipal Courts and as such, provides courtroom security with the placement of deputy sheriffs as bailiffs. In conjunction with his/her responsibilities as an officer of the court, the Sheriff provides for the service of both criminal and civil process throughout the county.

The Sheriff is the Director of Emergency Services and during incidents of natural disaster, becomes the coordinator of County and State requested resources. The Director is further responsible for reporting fiscal and management data to the State Office of Emergency Services and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

To accommodate the responsibilities of the Office of the Sheriff, the department is comprised of eight major divisions: Support Services, West County Patrol, East Valley Patrol, Central County Patrol, Special Services, Custody, Project Development and Court Services.

The Sheriff's Department is headquartered at 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura and maintains stations in Camarillo, Fillmore, Lockwood Valley, Moorpark, Ojai, and Thousand Oaks. As of 1987, the Sheriff's Department was staffed by 872 personnel; 552 of whom were sworn officers. (Refer to Figure 4.7 for a map of Public Safety Facilities for the Sheriff's Department).

The remainder of this section on County Law Enforcement describes each of the seven divisions.

4.7.1.1 West County Division

This division is responsible for general law enforcement along the County's coastline to the mountains of Los Padres National Forest. This division works out of four substations that include the contract Cities of Fillmore and Ojai.

The Santa Clara Valley Station, located at 524 Sespe Avenue, Fillmore, serves the contract City of Fillmore and the unincorporated areas surrounding the City of Santa Paula, including the community of Piru, and the remainder of Santa Clara River Valley east to the Los Angeles County Line.

The Lockwood Valley Station, at 15021 Chico Larson Way, Frazier Park, covers a large unincorporated area in the northeast section of the County.

The Ventura Station is part of the Sheriff's Department Complex at the Ventura County Government Center, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura. It serves the unincorporated areas around the Cities of Ventura, Oxnard and Port Hueneme, as well as the communities of Montalvo, Saticoy, El Rio, and the Silver Strand and Hollywood Beach areas. The area extends west of Ventura to the Santa Barbara County Line.

The Ojai Station, located at 402 South Ventura Street in Ojai, is responsible for providing law enforcement services to over 196 square miles, including the contract city of Ojai. The City of Ojai is unique in the area for its Ojai Valley Volunteer Security Patrol, a group of senior citizens actively supporting the community's law enforcement programs.

West County is also the primary station for the Sheriff's Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This radio communications network that includes a computer aided dispatch system. In addition to its law enforcement functions, the dispatch system also handles emergency functions including ambulance dispatching for the entire County and fire dispatching for the City of Fillmore.

The EOC is also the primary reception point for the emergency "911" phone system. Emergency response time has been significantly reduced by simply dialing this three digit number for all emergency services. Finally, the EOC is the central location that connects the county with EOC's throughout the state and coordinates communications and resources in case of disaster or other emergency.

4.7.1.2 East Valley Station

This division serves the contract Cities of Thousand Oaks and Moorpark and surrounding unincorporated areas with complete law enforcement services. The service area extends from the top of the Conejo Grade south to the Los Angeles County Line and totals over 300 square miles. All deputies work out of the East Valley Station located at 2101 East Olsen Road in Thousand Oaks.

Besides housing patrol and investigative services, the East Valley Division also includes a booking and branch jail facility, plus a vehicle maintenance section. The East Valley Division has grown to keep pace with the dynamic area it serves.

The Sheriff's Department provides complete law enforcement services to the City of Thousand Oaks with its population of approximately 100,000 citizens and an area of approximately 50 square miles. The city's crime rate consistently remains in the lowest ten percent for cities in its size category.

In 1983 the City of Moorpark was incorporated, and began receiving contract law enforcement services from the Sheriff's Department in 1984. Its population of approximately 17,000 citizens is provided a progressive level of law enforcement. Utilization of crime prevention through environmental design plays a major role as Moorpark and the Sheriff's Department continue to grow.

4.7.1.3 Central County Division

The Central County Division provides law enforcement services to the City of Camarillo, the communities of Somis and Nyeland Acres and the remainder of the unincorporated area of the Oxnard Plain, south along the coast to the Los Angeles County line.

The Camarillo Station is located at 67 Palm Avenue in Camarillo and provides a full range of police services to the community. One of the special ways citizens of Camarillo support their Sheriff's personnel is by participating in the Camarillo Citizen's C. B. Patrol Program.

4.7.1.4 Custody Division

The Custody Division is the largest division within the Sheriff's Department both in terms of budget and personnel. It has the responsibility for providing a safe, as well as secure environment for an average daily count of approximately 1,267 inmates. These inmates are housed at two major facilities. The largest inmate population is housed at the Main Jail/Pre-Trial Detention Facility located at the Ventura County Government Center, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura. The remaining inmates are housed at the Ventura County Branch Jail-Honor Farm Facility at 370 West Baldwin Road, Ojai. (Refer to Figure 4.7 for location of these detention facilities).

The Main Jail/Pre-Trial Detention Facility was built in 1978 for a capacity of 438 inmates. In recent years, the capacity was doubled when single-person cells were remodeled to include a second bed. In 1987, the average daily population at this facility was approximately 884.

To meet the needs of an expanded female population, the Medium Security Facility at the Branch Jail-Honor Farm became the primary housing location for female inmates. All female inmates formerly were housed at the Main Jail/Pre-Trial Detention Facility.

The Main Jail/Pre-Trial Detention Facility has a total floor area of over 220,000 square feet and a rated bed space capacity of 884. This facility has the capability of providing a broad range of inmate programs and services and still maintain an acceptable level of security for both inmates and staff personnel. The two housing floors, third and fourth levels, are each divided into four quadrants. These quadrants are subdivided into four housing sections, each of which has the capacity to house 48 inmates. A medical housing section located on the second level has 18 cells. Medical, dental, and psychiatric services are provided by private medical contract personnel. Recreational facilities are located within the quadrants as well as on the roof and include weight machines, basketball, volleyball and handball.

The building is designed with the idea of bringing services to the inmates instead of moving inmates. As a result, a relatively small staff is able to provide all mandated services. The jail kitchen, located on the second level, prepares meals for all in-house inmates as well as sending out meals to the County's Work Furlough Program and Juvenile Facilities.

The Sheriff's Branch Jail-Honor Farm is located on 135 acres in the Ojai Valley at 370 West Baldwin Road. It has a total capacity of 212 inmates. These inmates are housed in two separate areas within the facility. The wheel shaped building is occupied by minimum security inmates who, under the supervision of Sheriff's personnel, work in the kitchen, laundry, and farm areas. The other major building is occupied by female inmates in the custody of the Sheriff. The farm operation provides a considerable savings to the citizens of Ventura County by raising and processing all of the beef, pork and rabbit used in the jail system plus much of the vegetables. The Honor Farm laundry service provides laundry services for the entire Custody Division as well as the Work Furlough Program. Other buildings include: a deputy residence, administrative office, mobile office, agriculture-related buildings, carpentry shop, welding shop, storage, garages, machine shop, and a boiler building.

Plans are proceeding for the construction of a new jail facility to relieve the overcrowding in the existing facilities. The new jail facility will be located in the west Santa Clara River Valley, south of Highway 126 at the terminus of Todd Road. The facility will have the capacity to house 2,307 inmates. The jail will consist of modular buildings and accessory structures. Plans for the jail also involve an onsite sewage treatment plant and water storage system. Facilities include an inmate laundry facility, kitchen, inmate vocational/educational facility, administrative offices and inmate vocational/training programs. Work began in 1988 to refurbish a U.S. Forest Service Camp in Rose Valley that will house approximately 160 inmates.

4.7.1.5 Project and Development Division:

The division is responsible for overseeing the construction of a new jail facility that is being built to relieve the overcrowding in the existing facilities. The new jail facility will be located in the west Santa Clara River Valley, south of Highway 126 at the terminus of Todd Road. The facility will have the capacity to house 2,307 inmates. The jail will consist of modular buildings and accessory structures. The jail will also involve an onsite sewage treatment plant and water storage system. Facilities include an inmate laundry facility, kitchen, inmate vocational/educational facility, administrative offices and inmate vocational/training programs. The division is also responsible for developing interim solutions to the jail overcrowding problems.

4.7.1.6 Special Services

The Special Services Division has a variety of functions that are performed by the following bureaus: Major Crimes, Special Investigations, Technical Services, Crime Laboratory, and the Air Unit. The Sheriff's hangar facility is located at Camarillo Airport at 275 E. Pleasant Valley Road, Camarillo. Other areas of responsibility and special details include the Bomb Disposal Unit, Search and Rescue, Executive Protection, Mounted Patrol Detail and the Hostage Negotiation Team.

4.7.1.7 Support Services Division

This is the support element for the Sheriff's Department. It includes the Record Bureau, Research and Planning Bureau, Office of Emergency Services, Personnel Bureau and Psychological Services.

The Training Bureau is responsible for the training of police recruits at the Ventura County Police and Sheriff's Training Academy and is located at 425 Durley Avenue, Camarillo Airport. This regional academy is accredited by California's Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training. This bureau also handles a multitude of in-service training programs for all Sheriff's personnel. In addition, an extensive video tape and closed circuit television system are part of these efforts.

4.7.1.8 Court Services Division

This division was formed in 1980 when the County Marshal's Office merged with the Sheriff's Department. It handles all of the law enforcement assignments that center around Ventura County Court System, including both Superior and Municipal Courts.

The primary responsibility of Deputies assigned to the Court Security Bureau is to act as bailiffs and provide court security. The Field Service Bureau is the second major component of the Court Services Division, which processes subpoenas, levys, writs, attachments, garnishments, and civil warrants. The bureau also assists the courts with bail settings and own recognizance release investigations.

4.7.2 Jail And Detention Facilities

Inmates in Ventura County are housed at two major facilities: the Main Jail/Pre-Trial Detention Facility located at the Ventura County Government Center in Ventura, and the remaining inmates are housed at the Ventura County Branch Jail-Honor Farm at 370 West Baldwin Road in Ojai Valley. The East Valley Station at 2201 E. Olsen Road in Simi Valley has a temporary jail holding facility. Plans are proceeding for the construction of a new jail facility to be located in the west Santa Clara River Valley, south of Highway 126 at the terminus of Todd Road.

The jail and detention facilities are described in greater detail within the Custody Division of the Sheriff's Department (Section 4.7.1.4). Other facilities and services related to jail and detention facilities are provided by the Corrections Services Agency.

4.7.2.1 Corrections Services Agency

The purpose of the Corrections Services Agency is to unify and coordinate many of the correctional services supported by the County of Ventura. Achievement of this purpose requires the agency to deliver a magnitude of services to a wide variety of cases referred to it by citizens, schools, law enforcement, and the courts.

Briefly, these services are provided by the agency through four divisions: Court, Field, Institutional, and Support Services. Basically, Court Services is responsible for juvenile and adult intake screening, prepares pre-sentencing reports for both the Criminal and Juvenile Courts, and administers a Youth Services Program, designed to preempt delinquent behavior. Field Services provides the supervision for adult and juvenile probationers. Institutional Services supports three juvenile (Tatum, Colston, and Juvenile Restitution) and one adult (Work Furlough) facilities to house sentenced minors and adults. Work furlough also administers the Work Release and Direct Work Programs that are designed to cultivate community service work projects for adults in lieu of incarceration. Support Services centralizes resources in operations designed to more efficiently benefit those programs previously discussed.

The main Corrections Services Agency Office is located at the Criminal Justice Complex, County Government Center, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura. Facilities include:

- Clifton Tatum Center (Ventura County Juvenile Hall) is located at 380 Hillmont, Ventura (owned).

- Frank A. Colston Youth Center (local placement for juvenile offenders) is located at 375 Hillmont, Ventura (owned).
- Juvenile Restitution Project/Work Release Center is located at 381 Hospital Road, Ventura (owned).
- Work Furlough is located at 410 Willis Avenue, Camarillo, on the Camarillo Airport Property. Currently, there are two buildings: Work Furlough Facility Bldg. 276 and Work Furlough Bldg. 252 (including dining hall and offices) (owned).

Court Services are located at the following locations:

- 384 Hillmont Street, Ventura (owned)
- 3475 Old Conejo Road, Newbury Park (leased)

Field Services have offices at:

- 1400 Vanguard Drive, Oxnard (owned)
- 3855 Alamo St., Simi Valley (owned)
- 1065 E. Main Street, Ventura (leased)

4.7.3 Courts

The Municipal Court has original jurisdiction in felony preliminary hearings, civil matters of \$15,000 or less, misdemeanors, infractions, and small claims matters of \$1,500 or less.

The Superior Court is a court of original jurisdiction, and is the highest level of trial court in the County and State. It has jurisdiction in all cases in equity, cases involving title to and possession of real property, civil cases where the demand exceeds \$15,000, criminal cases classified as felonies, probate and family law matters, adoptions, mental health and juvenile cases, as well as matters appealed from the lower trial court (Municipal Court).

Both the Municipal Court and Superior Court are located in the Hall of Justice, located at the Ventura County Government Center complex at 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura. Simi Valley also has a Municipal Court Branch located at 3855-F Alamo Street, Simi Valley (owned).

4.7.4 Emergency Services

There will always be emergencies and disasters. Mitigating them, preparing for them, responding to them, and recovering from them are primarily the responsibilities of the State and local governments. Because every emergency occurs at the local level, local officials must be prepared to respond quickly and effectively, especially in the initial phase of a disaster before the State or Federal governments provide supplemental assistance. It is, therefore, necessary that local government be able to execute operational plans effectively, mobilize available resources, and call upon response personnel trained to carry out assigned emergency responsibilities.

The overall goal of the Ventura County Office of Emergency Services, as the leader of the local effort, is: "to save lives and protect property by developing programs and emergency operational capabilities that mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from any emergency or disaster-whether peacetime or war-related."

According to County Ordinance 2538, the Sheriff is the Director of Disaster (Emergency) Services. Emergency Services planning in Ventura County is conducted in the Sheriff's Department, Support Services Division, Office of Emergency Services. The staff coordinates planning at each government level.

Local government is recognized as the first line of official public responsibility for emergency management activity. In a disaster, State and Federal Governments can be counted on for major support only when damage has been usually widespread and severe. The role of local emergency

management agency, as the focus of the planning effort, is to develop and maintain an ongoing program of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. It is not a separate unit or action group set apart from the normal functions of government, standing by to "save the day," in the event of an emergency. The Emergency Management Agency serves the Board of Supervisors and Chief Administrative Office by working with the departments of local government and private sector organizations in the development of plans and capabilities responsive to those hazards which seriously threaten the jurisdiction. Prior to a crisis, hazard mitigation programs can reduce the vulnerability of people and property. In a crisis, effective response is often a result of what has been accomplished prior to the emergency.

The eight major elements of the Office of Emergency Services work program include:

1. Emergency Organization Planning and Management.
2. Direction, Control and Warning.
3. Population Protection.
4. Radioactive Contamination, Monitoring and Control.
5. Disaster Related Public Education and Emergency Public Information.
6. Emergency Support Services.
7. Hazard Analysis and Mitigation.
8. Multi-Hazards Functional Planning Guidance.

Programs in the department include Public Education presentations on the following hazards:

- Earthquakes
- Floods
- Tsunami/Seiche
- Wildland Fire
- Hazardous Materials
- Landslides
- Dam Failure Emergency
- Nuclear Defense/Radiological
- Transportation Accidents (involving airplanes, boats, major highway accidents, and railroads)

Emergency Response Plans are kept on all of the above natural and man-made disasters. Staff of the department participate in Local, Regional, State, and Federal committees for California and Southern California Emergency Services.

As part of this planning, the Office of Emergency Services has developed and maintains an inventory of facilities for shelter, has established a capability to supply shelters with necessary materials to function, and has provided pre-designated evacuation routes for disaster events including dam failures, hazardous materials spills, earthquakes, tsunamis, and wildfires.

4.7.5 Conclusions

Crime has a direct effect on the quality of life in Ventura County. As County population increases, the demand on law enforcement and criminal justice services will be similarly impacted. To meet this challenge, the Goals, Policies, and Programs Chapter of the General Plan should address issues related for the provision of adequate security for new development.

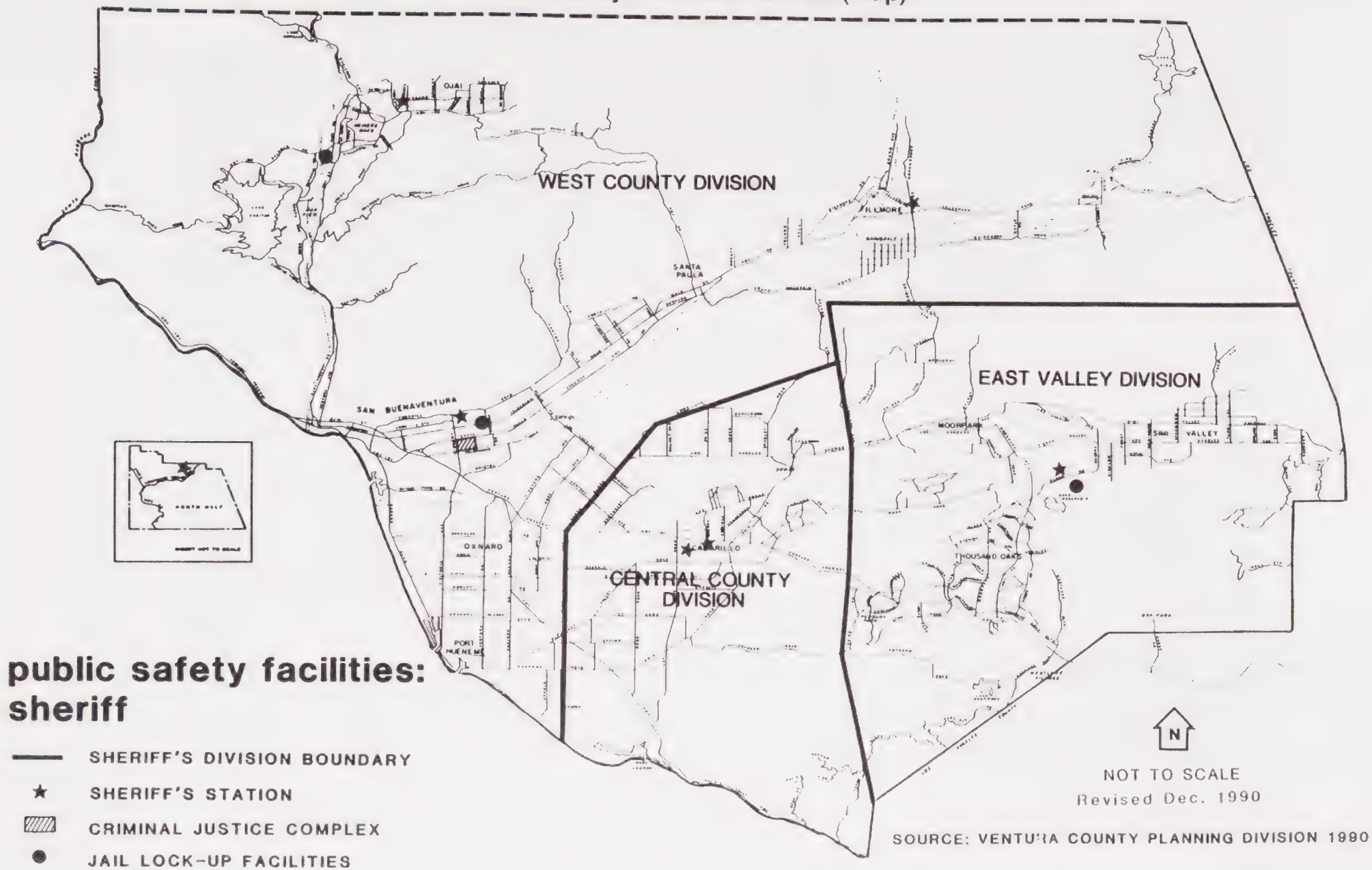
References:

Ventura County Sheriff's Department, 1984 Annual Report
Corrections Services Agency Goals and Objectives 1986-87
Municipal Court Goals and Objectives 1986-87
Superior Court Goals and Objectives 1986-87
Sheriff's Department Goals and Objectives 1986-87

Individuals Consulted:

Sgt. Paul Buckley, Planning & Research, Ventura County Sheriff's Department
Karen Guidi, Office of Emergency Services, Ventura County Sheriff's Department
Lt. Richard Rodriguez, Planning and Research, Ventura County Sheriff's Department
Commander William Wade, Custody Division, Ventura County Sheriff's Department

Figure 4.7
Public Safety Facilities: Sheriff (Map)



4.8 Fire Protection

The Fire Protection Section includes a discussion of the Ventura County Fire Protection District and other fire protection agencies which serve Ventura County.

4.8.1 Ventura County Fire Protection District

The Ventura County Fire Protection District is a special district formed on May 16, 1928, and governed by the Board of Supervisors. The Ventura County Fire Protection District protects life and property by providing fire prevention, fire suppression, fire investigation, hazardous materials response team, rescue, and related emergency services.

The County Fire Protection District operates 32 fire stations that serve the municipalities of Camarillo, Moorpark, Ojai, Port Hueneme, Simi Valley, and Thousand Oaks, and the unincorporated regions of Ventura County.

The Fire Protection District is divided into four battalion areas with a total of 32 fire stations strategically located to provide fire protection for urban areas, as well as the extremely important watershed areas, for the benefit of the entire County (refer to Figure 4.8.2 for the Station Directory list for the County Fire Protection District). Figure 4.8.1 shows a map of the fire stations.

Each existing station is equipped with one first run engine. Various stations have reserve engines and patrol units with three rescue squads, two light air units and three ladder trucks geographically distributed. Response times vary considerably throughout the service area depending on the area's distance to the nearest station.

In 1990, the Fire Protection District had a staff of 390 fire suppression personnel plus an additional 40 reserve firefighters and 70 support personnel. The County has mutual aid agreements with all adjacent counties, incorporated cities within the County plus Carpinteria, military installations and the U.S. Forest Service. Ventura County Fire Protection District has also signed a Memorandum of Agreement to establish a coordinated effort with ten other Federal, State and local agencies to accomplish joint arson investigation and resource sharing.

In 1990, major fire equipment for the Fire Protection District included:

- 32 First Run Engines
- 16 Reserve Engines
- 10 Wildland Brush Trucks
- 10 Patrol Units
- 3 Rescue Units
- 3 Aerial Ladder Trucks
- 1 Reserve Ladder Truck
- 3 Bulldozers
- 2 Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Response Vehicles
- 2 Light Air Units
- 2 Foam Tenders
- 2 Water Tenders
- 4 Helicopters available through Sheriff's Department

4.8.1.1 Fire Prevention

Besides the actual fighting of fires, a great deal of time is spent on preventive measures and preparation for combating fires. Fire prevention consists of making inspections of buildings, schools, and homes, and making recommendations for fire safety. Other Fire Prevention Programs include:

- New Construction Plan Check (Fire Safety)
- Occupancy Permit Inspections (Fire Safety)
- Fire Safety Inspections (Commercial, Industrial & Residential)
- Hazardous Material Inspections
- Fire Investigations
- Juvenile Fire Setter Counseling
- Construct Firebreaks and Fire Roads
- Conduct Prescribed Burns
- Issue Burning Permits
- Inspection of Fire Hydrants
- Fire Systems Plan Check and Inspections
- Weed Abatement
- Issue Explosive Permits

Fire prevention programs are also sponsored through the schools, service clubs, and other organizations with the following public education programs available:

- Baby Sitter Fire Safety
- Brush Fire Safety
- Business Fire Safety
- Career Guidance
- Earthquake Safety
- Fire Apparatus Demonstrations
- Exiting
- Junior Fire Marshal
- Fire Extinguishers
- Home Fire Safety
- Mobile Home Fire Safety
- Motel and Hotel Fire Safety
- Smoke Detectors
- Station Tours
- Stop-Drop and Roll

4.8.1.2 Emergency Services

The following represents a comprehensive list of emergency services provided:

- Firefighting:
 - Building
 - Vegetation
 - Vehicle
 - Refuse
 - Out Structures (Storage Sheds, Barns, etc.)
 - Mobile Homes
 - Explosions
 - Oil Field Facilities
- Pressure Explosions
- Emergency Medical Services:
 - First Aid
 - CPR
- Rescues:
 - Extraction
 - Vehicle Accidents
 - Cave-ins (Person Stuck)
- Hazardous Conditions (Fuel Spill, Electrical, etc.):
 - Hazardous Material Release
 - Potential Hazardous Material Release
- Public Service:
 - Water Vac
 - Locked Out (Car/Home)
 - Smell of Gas/Smoke, etc.
 - Snake Calls
- Mutual Aid to Other Agencies

4.8.1.3 Peak Load Water Supply Requirements

Minimum required fire flows are identified in the Ventura County Water Works Manual, Section 2.33, however, commercial and industrial building fire flow requirements are determined by using the Insurance Services Organization (I.S.O.) formula as identified in the Uniform Fire Code, Section 10.301.

Minimum fire flow standards for Ventura County are 1,000 gallons per minute (GPM) in residential areas, 1,250 GPM minimum in commercial areas, and 1,500 GPM minimum in industrial areas.

4.8.1.4 Future Fire Protection Facilities for the Next Five Years

In 1990, the Ventura County Fire Protection District identified the following new facilities needed in the next five years.

- Replace or remodel the Lake Sherwood Fire Station (Station 33).
- Replace or remodel Oak View Fire Station (Station 23).

- Replace or remodel Camarillo Fire Station (Station 54).
- Build and operate a new station in North Ranch area near Kanan Road and Westlake Blvd.
- Build and operate a new fire station in the West Simi Industrial area (Alamos Canyon).
- Build and operate a new fire station in the East Santa Rosa Valley.

In addition, a new computer aided dispatch is in the process of being implemented and is scheduled to be operational by the end of 1991.

4.8.1.5 Fire Protection District Board of Appeals

On November 22, 1983, the Board of Supervisors adopted an ordinance establishing a five-member Board of Appeals for the Fire Protection District. Appointments will be on a two-year basis. Members receive no remuneration.

The function of this Board is to consider the suitability of proposed alternative materials or methods of construction when these cannot be approved by the Fire Chief. The Board also provides a means for establishing reasonable interpretations of the Fire Protection District Ordinances. This process may be initiated when ambiguities appear or when important differences occur between a person and the Fire District.

4.8.2 Other Fire Protection Agencies

The cities of Oxnard and Ventura have their own separate fire departments staffed with paid firefighters at stations located throughout each city. The cities of Fillmore and Santa Paula each have their own volunteer fire departments. The Los Padres National Forest area of the County is served by the U.S. Forest Service.

U.S. Forest Service Fire Stations are located at:

- Chuchupate (west of Frazier Park in the Cuddy Valley area)
- Wheeler Gorge (on Highway 33 north of Ojai near Wheeler Springs)
- Oat Flat (north of Fillmore near the Sespe Oilfields)
- Ozena (on Highway 33 near junction of Lockwood Valley Road)
- Apache Saddle (3 miles west of Pine Mountain Club)
- Temscal (northeast of Piru adjacent to Lake Piru); and
- A helicopter pad on the west side of Lake Casitas.

4.8.3 Conclusions

The provision of adequate fire protection services is an essential adjunct to development in Ventura County. Issues which should be addressed in the General Plans, Goals, Policies, and Programs include means to ensure that an adequate level of fire protection can be provided for all new development and give guidance in the selection of future fire stations to minimize response time.

References:

Ventura County Fire Protection District, Developer's Guide, December 1984.

Ventura County Fire Protection District, Goals and Objectives 1989-90.

Ventura County Fire Protection District, Private Road Guidelines, November 13, 1990.

Individuals Consulted:

Don Ellis, Deputy Fire Chief, Ventura County Fire Protection District

Gary Girod, Battalion Chief, Ventura County Fire Protection District

Dave Harvey, U.S. Forest Service, Ojai Ranger Station

Stan Rapp, Deputy Chief, Ventura County Fire Protection District

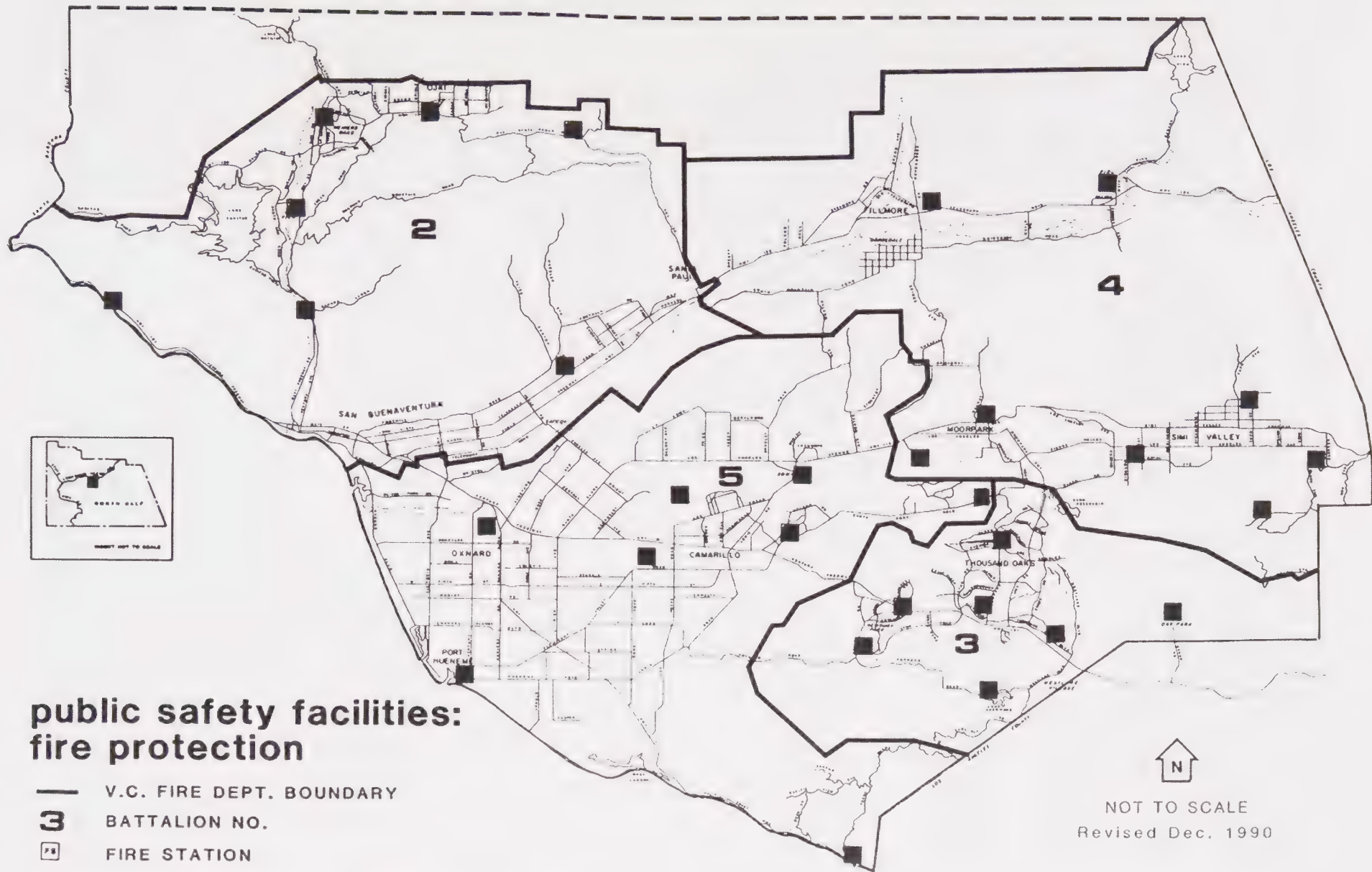
Captain Dan Spykerman, Ventura County Fire Protection District

George Lund, Deputy Fire Chief, Ventura County Fire Protection District

Robert Holaway, Deputy Fire Chief, Ventura County Fire Protection District

Richard L. Wilson, Fire Marshal, Ventura County Fire Protection District

Figure 4.8.1
Public Safety Facilities: Fire Protection (Map)



SOURCE: VENTURA COUNTY PLANNING DIVISION 1990

Figure 4.8.2 Ventura County Fire Protection District Facilities And Station Directory

Headquarters: Camarillo Airport, 165 Durley Avenue, Camarillo, CA 93010

Other Fire Facilities at Ventura County Fire Protection District Headquarters include:

- District Headquarters, 165 Durley Avenue, Camarillo
- Fire Prevention Annex, 165 Durley Avenue, Camarillo
- Fire Station #50, 615 Aviation Drive, Camarillo
- Training Smoke Room, 555 Aviation Drive, Camarillo
- Fire Communications Center, 355 Post Street, Camarillo
- Repair Shop for Fire Engines, 575 Aviation Drive, Camarillo

Radio Communication Facilities are located at Anacapa Island, Red Mountain, Rocketdyne and South Mountain.

Station Directory		
Number	Location	Address
16	Lockwood Valley	Star Route Box 475, Frazier Park 93225
20	Summit	12727 Santa Paula-Ojai Rd., Santa Paula 93060
21	Ojai	1201 Ojai Ave., Ojai 93023
22	Meiners Oaks	460 South LaLuna Ave., Ojai 93023
23	Oak View	15 Kunkle St., Oak View 93022
25	Rincon	5674 W. Pacific Coast Highway, Ventura 93001
26	Saticoy	12391 W. Telegraph Rd., Santa Paula 93060
27	Fillmore	613 W. Telegraph Rd., Fillmore 93015
28	Piru	513 W. Church St., Piru 93040
30	Civic Center	325 W. Hillcrest Dr., Thousand Oaks 91360
31	Westlake	151 Duesenberg Dr., Thousand Oaks 91360
32	Potrero	830 S. Reino Rd., Newbury Park 91320
33	Lake Sherwood	25 E. Potrero Rd., Thousand Oaks 91360
34	Arboles	555 Avenida de los Arboles, Thousand Oaks 91360
35	Newbury Park	2500 W. Hillcrest Dr., Newbury Park 91320
36	Oak Park	855 N. Deerhill Rd., Agoura 91301
40	Mountain Meadows	4185 Cedar Springs St., Moorpark 93021
41	Blackstock Church St.	1920 Church St., Simi Valley 93065
42	Moorpark	782 Moorpark Ave., Moorpark 93021
43	Susana Knolls	1262 Cypress St., Santa Susana 93063
44	Wood Ranch	1050 Country Club Dr., Simi Valley 93063
45	Pacific	790 Pacific Ave., Simi Valley 93065
46	Tapo	3265 N. Tapo St., Santa Susana 93063
50	Camarillo Airport	615 Aviation Drive, Camarillo 93010
51	El Rio	660 El Rio Drive, Oxnard 93030
52	Mission Oaks	5353 Santa Rosa Rd., Camarillo 93010
53	Port Hueneme	304 Second Street, Port Hueneme 93041
54	Camarillo	2474 Ventura Blvd., Camarillo 93010
55	Las Posas	403 Valley Vista Dr., Camarillo 93010
56	Malibu	11677 E. Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu 90265
57	Somis	3356 Somis Road, Somis 93066

Source: Ventura County Fire Protection District, 1992

4.9 Educational Facilities And Services

The Educational Facilities and Services Section includes a discussion of the public elementary and secondary schools, Ventura County Superintendent of Schools Office Services, Public Community Colleges, Private Schools and Library Services.

4.9.1 Public Elementary And Secondary Schools

There are 20 public school districts in Ventura County which include seven Unified School Districts, 11 Elementary School Districts and two High School Districts. School district boundaries are generally not coterminous with city boundaries as portions of the unincorporated County areas are found in each school district. (Refer to Figure 4.9.1)

4.9.1.1 Unified School Districts in Ventura County (K-12) include:

- Conejo Valley Unified School District (Thousand Oaks, Newbury Park and Westlake, approx. 17,100 students)
- Fillmore Unified School District (Fillmore, Bardsdale, Piru and Northeast portion of the County, approx. 3,000 students)
- Moorpark Unified School District (Moorpark, approx. 4,900 students)
- Oak Park Unified School District (Oak Park and Agoura, approx. 1,100 students)
- Ojai Unified School District (Ojai Valley, approx. 3,300)
- Simi Valley Unified School District (Simi Valley, approx. 2,100 students)
- Ventura Unified School District (Ventura, Montalvo, Oak View and Saticoy, approx. 14,900 students)

Each of these districts and their school facilities are described below:

1. **Conejo Valley Unified School District**, 1400 East Janss Road, Thousand Oaks.

Elementary Schools include:

- Acacia School (K-6) - 55 Norman Avenue, Thousand Oaks
- Aspen School (K-6) - 1870 Oberlin Avenue, Thousand Oaks
- Banyan School (K-6) - 1120 Knollwood, Newbury Park
- Conejo School (K-6) - 280 Conejo School Road, Thousand Oaks
- Cypress School (K-6) - 4200 Kimber Drive, Newbury Park
- Glenwood School (K-6) - 1135 Windsor Drive, Thousand Oaks
- Ladera School (K-6) - 1211 Calle Almendro, Thousand Oaks
- Madrona School (K-6) - 612 Camino Manzanitas, Thousand Oaks
- Manzanita School (K-6) - 2626 Michael Drive, Newbury Park
- Maple School (K-6) - 3501 Kimber Drive, Newbury Park
- Meadows School (K-6) - 2000 La Granada Drive, Thousand Oaks
- Park Oaks School (K-6) - 1335 Calle Bouganvillea, Thousand Oaks
- University School (K-6) - 2801 Altas Avenue, Thousand Oaks
- Walnut School (K-6) - 581 Dena Drive, Newbury Park

- Weathersfield School (K-6) - 3151 Darlington Drive, Thousand Oaks
- Westlake School (K-6) - 1571 East Potrero Road, Westlake Village
- Westlake Hills School (K-6) - 3333 South Medicine Bow Court, Westlake Village
- Wildwood School (K-6) - 620 West Velarde, Thousand Oaks

Intermediate Schools include:

- Colina Intermediate School (7-8) - 1500 Hillcrest, Thousand Oaks
- Los Cerritos Intermediate School (7-8) - 2100 Avenida de las Flores, Thousand Oaks
- Redwood Intermediate School (7-8) - 233 West Gainsborough Road, Thousand Oaks
- Sequoia Intermediate School (7-8) - 2855 Borchard Road, Newbury Park

High Schools include:

- Conejo Valley High School (9-12) - 1872 Newbury Road, Newbury Park
- Newbury Park High School (9-12) - 456 North Reino Road, Newbury Park
- Thousand Oaks High School (9-12) - 2323 Moorpark Road, Thousand Oaks
- Westlake High School (9-12) - 100 North Lakeview Canyon Road, Westlake Village

Adult Education:

- Conejo Valley Adult School - 1025 Old Farm Rd., Thousand Oaks

2. **Fillmore Unified School District**, 627 Sespe Avenue, Fillmore.

Elementary Schools include:

- Piru School (K-6) - 3811 East Center Street, Piru
- San Cayetano School (K-3) - 514 Mountain View St., Fillmore
- Sespe School (K, 4-6) - 425 Orchard St., Fillmore

Junior High School:

- Fillmore Junior High School (7-8) - 615 Shiells Drive, Fillmore

High School:

- Fillmore Senior High School (9-12) - 555 Central Avenue, Fillmore

Continuation High School:

- Fillmore Community School (9-12) - 532 "A" Street, Fillmore

Adult Education:

- Fillmore Community School - 532 "A" St., Fillmore

3. **Moorpark Unified School District**, 30 Flory Avenue, Moorpark.

Elementary Schools include:

- Campus Canyon (K-3) - 15300 Monroe Avenue, Moorpark
- Flory School (4-5) - 240 Flory Avenue, Moorpark
- Mountain Meadows (K-2) - 4200 Mountain Meadow Drive, Moorpark
- Peach Hill (K-3) - 13400 Christian Barrett Drive, Moorpark
- New Elementary School (3-5) - 4117 Countryhill Road, Moorpark

Middle School:

- Chaparral Middle School (6-8) - 280 Poindexter Avenue, Moorpark

High School:

- Moorpark High School (9-12) - 4500 Tierra Rejada Rd., Moorpark.

Community High School:

- Moorpark Community High School (9-12) - 280 Casey Rd., Moorpark

4. **Oak Park Unified School District**, 5801 East Conifer St., Agoura.

Elementary Schools:

- Brookside School (K-5) - 165 North Satinwood Avenue, Agoura
- Oak Mills School (K-5) - 1010 Kanan Rd., Agoura

Middle School:

- Medea Creek Middle School (6-8) - 899 North Kanan Road, Agoura

High School:

- Oak Park High School (9-12) - 899 North Kanan Road, Agoura

Continuation High School:

- Oak View High School (9-12) - 5701 East Conifer St., Agoura

5. **Ojai Unified School District**, 414 East Ojai Avenue, Ojai.

Elementary Schools include:

- Meiners Oak School (K-6) - 400 South Lomita Avenue, Ojai
- Mira Monte School (K-6) - 1216 Loma Drive, Ojai
- San Antonio School (1-6) - 650 Carne Road, Ojai
- Summit School (K-6) - 12525 Ojai-Santa Paula Road, Ojai
- Topa Topa School (K-6) - 916 Mountain View, Ojai

Junior High School:

- Matilija Junior High School (7-8) - 703 El Paseo Road, Ojai

High School:

- Nordhoff High School (9-12) - 1401 Maricopa Highway, Ojai

Continuation High School:

- Chaparral Continuation High School (9-12) - 114 North Montgomery Ave., Ojai

Adult and Community Education:

- Adult and Community Education - 114 North Montgomery Ave., Ojai

6. **Simi Valley Unified School District**, 875 East Cochran Street, Simi Valley.

Elementary Schools include:

- Abraham Lincoln School (K-6) - 1220 Fourth Street, Simi Valley
- Atherwood School (K-6) - 2350 East Greensward St., Simi Valley
- Berylwood School (K-6) - 2300 Heywood St., Simi Valley

- Big Springs School (K-6) - 3401 Big Springs Avenue, Simi Valley
- Crestview School (K-6) - 900 Crosby Avenue, Simi Valley
- Garden Grove School (K-6) - 2250 North Tracy Avenue, Simi Valley
- Hollow Hills Fundamental School (K-6) - 828 Gibson Avenue, Simi Valley
- Justin School (K-6) - 2245 North Justin Avenue, Simi Valley
- Katherine School (K-6) - 5455 Katherine Street, Simi Valley
- Knolls School (K-6) - 6334 Katherine Road, Simi Valley
- Madera School (K-6) - 250 Royal Avenue, Simi Valley
- Mountain View School (K-6) - 2925 Fletcher Avenue, Simi Valley
- Park View Center School (K-6) - 1500 Alexander St., Simi Valley
- Santa Susana School (K-6) - 4300 Apricot Road, Simi Valley
- Simi School (K-6) - 2956 School Street, Simi Valley
- Sycamore School (K-6) - 2100 Ravenna St., Simi Valley
- Township School (K-6) - 4101 Township Avenue, Simi Valley
- Vista Fundamental School (K-6) - 2175 Wisteria Street, Simi Valley
- White Oak School (K-6) - 2201 Alscot Avenue, Simi Valley

Junior High Schools include:

- Hillside Junior High School (7-9) - 2222 East Fitzgerald Road, Simi Valley
- Sequoia Junior High School (7-9) - 3570 Cochran St., Simi Valley
- Sinaloa Junior High School (7-9) - 601 Royal Avenue, Simi Valley
- Valley View Junior High School (7-9) - 3347 Tapo Street, Simi Valley

High Schools include:

- Royal High School (10-12) - 1402 Royal Avenue, Simi Valley
- Simi Valley High School (10-12) - 5400 Cochran St., Simi Valley

Continuation High School:

- Apollo Continuation High School (10-12) - 3150 School St., Simi Valley

Adult Education:

- Adult Education - 3192 Los Angeles Avenue, Simi Valley

7. **Ventura Unified School District**, 295 South Arcade Drive, Ventura.

Elementary Schools include:

- Arnaz School (K-5) - 400 Sunset Avenue, Oak View
- Elmhurst School (K-5) - 5080 Elmhurst St., Ventura
- Foster, E.P. School (K-5) - 20 Pleasant Place, Ventura
- Juanamaria School (K-5) - 100 South Crocker Avenue, Ventura
- Lincoln School (K-5) - 1107 East Santa Clara, Ventura
- Loma Vista School (K-5) - 300 Lynn Drive, Ventura

- Montalvo School (K-5) - 2050 Grand Avenue, Ventura
- Mound School (K-5) - 455 South Hill Road, Ventura
- Oak View School (K-5) - 555 Mahoney St., Oak View
- Pierpont School (K-5) - Martha's Vineyard Court, Ventura
- Poinsetta School (K-5) - 350 North Victoria Avenue, Ventura
- Portola School (K-5) - 1350 Partridge St., Ventura
- Blanche Reynolds School (K-5) - 450 Valmore Avenue, Ventura
- Will Rogers School (K-5) - 316 Howard Street, Ventura
- Saticoy School (K-5) - 760 Jazmin Avenue, Ventura
- Junipero Sierra School (K-5) - 8880 Halifax, Ventura
- Sheridan Way School (K-5) - 573 Sheridan Way, Ventura

Middle Schools include:

- Anacapa Middle School (6-8) - 100 South Mills Avenue, Ventura
- Balboa Middle School (6-8) - 274 Hill Road, Ventura
- Cabrillo Middle School (6-8) - 1426 East Santa Clara St., Ventura
- De Anza Middle School (6-8) - 2060 Cameron Street, Ventura

High Schools include:

- Buena High School (9-12) - 5670 Telegraph Road, Ventura
- Ventura High School (9-12) - 2155 East Main Street, Ventura

Continuation High School:

- Mar Vista Continuation/Opportunity School (7-12) - 501 College Drive, Ventura

Adult Education:

- Ventura Adult Education - 501 College Drive, Ventura

Off-Campus Center:

- Off-Campus Center - 150 North Day Road, Ventura

4.9.1.2 Elementary School Districts in Ventura County (K-8) include:

- Hueneme Elementary School District (Oxnard, Port Hueneme and Hollywood Beach, approx. 7,100 students)
- Ocean View Elementary School District (Southern Ventura County and Santa Monica Mountains, approx. 2,300 students)
- Oxnard Elementary School District (Oxnard area and beach areas, approx. 12,200 students)
- Rio Elementary School District (El Rio, approx. 2,500 students)
- Mesa Union Elementary School District (area between Saticoy and Somis, approx. 350 students)
- Pleasant Valley Elementary School District (Camarillo Heights, Santa Rosa and Las Posas Valleys, approx. 6,400 students)
- Somis Union Elementary School District (Somis, approx. 300 students)

- Briggs Elementary School District (west of Santa Paula, approx. 300 students)
- Mupu Elementary School District (north of Santa Paula, approx. 100 students)
- Santa Clara Elementary School District (east of Santa Paula, approx. 30 students)
- Santa Paula Elementary School District (city of Santa Paula, approx. 3,100 students)

Each of these district and their school facilities are described below:

1. **Hueneme Elementary School District**, 205 North Ventura Road, Port Hueneme.

Elementary Schools include:

- Bard, Richard School (K-6) - 622 East Pleasant Valley Road, Port Hueneme
- Hathaway, Julien G. (K-6) - 405 East Dollie Street, Oxnard
- Haycox, Art School (K-6) - 5400 Perkins Road, Oxnard
- Hollywood Beach (K-6) - 4000 Sunset Lane, Oxnard
- Hueneme School (K-6) - 344 North Third St., Port Hueneme
- Larsen, Ansgar School (K-6) - 550 East Thomas Avenue, Oxnard
- Parkview Schools (K-6) - 1416 Sixth Place, Port Hueneme
- Sunkist School (K-6) - 1400 Teakwood St., Oxnard
- Williams, Fred School (K-6) - 4300 Anchorage St., Oxnard

Intermediate Schools include:

- Blackstock, Charles School (6-8) - 701 Bard Road, Oxnard
- Green, E.O. School (6-8) - 3739 South "C" St., Oxnard

2. **Ocean View Elementary School District**, 2382 Etting Road, Oxnard.

Elementary Schools include:

- Laguna Vista School (K-5) - 5084 Etting Road, Oxnard
- Mar Vista School (K-5) - 2382 Etting Road, Oxnard
- Tierra Vista School (K-5) - 2001 Sanford St., Oxnard

Junior High School:

- Ocean View Junior High School (6-8) - 4300 Olds Road, Oxnard

Special Education:

- Children's Center - 5201 Squires Drive, Oxnard

3. **Oxnard Elementary School District**, 1051 South "A" St., Oxnard.

Elementary Schools include:

- Curren, Bernice School (K, 4-6) - 1101 North "F" St., Oxnard
- Drifill School (K-6) - 910 South "E" Street, Oxnard
- Elm Street School (K, 4-6) - 450 East Elm St., Oxnard
- Harrington, Norma School (K-3) - 2501 South Gisler Ave., Oxnard
- Juanita School (K-3) - 224 N. Juanita Ave., Oxnard
- Kamala School (K-6) - 634 West Kamala St., Oxnard

- Lemonwood School (K-6) - 2200 Carnegie Ct, Oxnard
- Marina West School (K-3) - 2501 Carob St., Oxnard
- McAuliffe School (K-5) - 3300 West Via Marina Ave., Oxnard
- McKinna, Dennis School (K-6) - 1611 South "J" St., Oxnard
- Ramona School (K-3) - 804 Cooper Road, Oxnard
- Rose Avenue School (K, 4-6) - 220 S. Driskill Ave., Oxnard
- Sierra Linda School (K, 4-6) - 2201 Jasmine Ave., Oxnard

Intermediate Schools include:

- Fremont, John Charles Intermediate School (7-8) - 1130 North "M" St., Oxnard
- Haydock, Richard Barrett Intermediate School (7-8) - 647 West Hill St., Oxnard
- Nueva Vista Alternative Education (7-8) - 925 South "A" Street, Oxnard

Special Education:

- San Miguel School (K-6) - 2400 South "J" Street, Oxnard

4. **Rio Elementary School District**, 3300 Cortez St., Oxnard (El Rio).

Elementary Schools include:

- El Rio School (K-6) - 2714 Vineyard Ave., Oxnard (El Rio)
- Rio Lindo School (K-6) - 2131 Snow Ave., Oxnard (El Rio)
- Rio Plaza School (K-6) - 600 Simon Way, Oxnard (El Rio)
- Rio Real School (K-6) - 1140 Kenny St., Oxnard (El Rio)

Junior High Schools include:

- Rio Del Valle School (7-8) - 3100 Rose Avenue, Oxnard (El Rio)
- Rio Vista Opportunity School (7-8) - 3334 Santa Clara Ave., Oxnard

5. **Mesa Union Elementary School District**, 3901 North Mesa School Road, Somis.

- Mesa School (K-8) - 3901 North Mesa School Road, Somis

6. **Pleasant Valley Elementary School District**, 600 Temple Ave., Camarillo.

Elementary Schools include:

- Bedford Open School (K-6) - 1099 North Bedford St., Camarillo
- Camarillo Heights School (K-6) - 35 Catalina Drive, Camarillo
- Dos Caminos School (K-6) - 3635 Appian Way, Camarillo Dos Caminos School Fundamental Program K-6
- El Descanso School (K-6) - 1099 North Bedford St., Camarillo
- El Rancho School (K-6) - 600 Temple Avenue, Camarillo
- Las Colinas School (K-6) - 5750 Fieldcrest Drive, Camarillo
- Las Posas School (K-6) - 75 Calle La Guerra, Camarillo
- Los Nogales School (K-6) - 1555 North Kendall Avenue, Camarillo
- Los Primeros School (K-8) - 2222 Ventura Blvd., Camarillo

- Santa Rosa School (K-6) - 13282 Santa Rosa Road, Camarillo
- Valle Lindo School (K-6) - 777 Aileen

Intermediate Schools include:

- Los Altos Intermediate School (7-8) - 700 Temple Ave., Camarillo
- Monte Vista Intermediate School (7-8) - 888 North Lantana St., Camarillo

7. **Somis Union Elementary School District**, 5628 North St., Somis.

- Somis School (K-8) - 5628 North St., Somis

8. **Briggs Elementary School District**, 14438 Telegraph Rd., Santa Paula.

Elementary Schools include:

- Briggs School (4-8) - 14438 Telegraph Road, Santa Paula
- Olivelihoods School (K-3) - 12465 Foothill Road, Santa Paula

9. **Mupu Elementary School District**, 4410 North Ojai Road, Santa Paula.

- Mupu School (1-8) - 4410 North Ojai Road, Santa Paula

10. **Santa Clara Elementary School District**, 20030 East Telegraph Road, Santa Paula.

- Santa Clara School (K-6) - 20030 East Telegraph Road, Santa Paula

11. **Santa Paula Elementary School District**, 144 North Davis Street, Santa Paula.

Elementary Schools include:

- Bedell, Thelma B. School (K-5) - 1305 Laurel Road, Santa Paula
- Blanchard School (K-5) - 115 Peck Rd., Santa Paula
- Glen City School (K-5) - 141 South Steckle Drive, Santa Paula
- McKevelt School (K-5) – 955 Pleasant St., Santa Paula
- Portal School (K-6) - 305 North 11th St., Santa Paula
- Thille, Grace S., School (K-5) - 1144 Ventura St., Santa Paula
- Webster, Barbara, School (K-5) - 1150 Saticoy St., Santa Paula

Junior High School:

- Isbell School (6-8) - 221 South Fourth St., Santa Paula

Special Education:

- Child Development Center - 1111 East Santa Paula St., Santa Paula

4.9.1.3 High School Districts (9-12)

High School Districts serve Oxnard, Camarillo, Port Hueneme and Santa Paula areas. Each of these districts and their school facilities are described below:

1. **Oxnard Union High School District** (approx. 12,600 students)

The Oxnard Union High School District serves the Oxnard, Port Hueneme and Camarillo areas including the following elementary school districts: Hueneme, Mesa Union, Ocean View, Oxnard, Pleasant Valley, Rio and Somis Union. The District Office is located at 309 South "K" Street, Oxnard.

High Schools include:

- Camarillo, Adolfo High School (9-12) - 4660 Mission Oaks Blvd., Camarillo
- Channel Islands High School (9-12) - 1400 East Raiders Way, Oxnard
- Hueneme High School (9-12) - 500 Bard Road, Oxnard
- Oxnard High School (9-12) - 937 West Fifth St., Oxnard
- Rio Mesa High School (9-12) - 545 Central Ave., Oxnard

Continuation School:

- Frontier Continuation Education/Alternative Education (9-12) - East Pleasant Valley and Las Posas Roads, Camarillo

Adult Education:

- Oxnard High Adult Education School - 935 West Fifth St., Oxnard

2. **Santa Paula Union High School District** (approx. 1,200 students)

The Santa Paula Union High School District serves the Santa Paula area including the Briggs, Mupu, Santa Clara and Santa Paula Elementary School Districts. The District Office is located at 404 North Sixth St., Santa Paula.

High School:

- Santa Paula Union High School (9-12) - 404 N. Sixth St., Santa Paula

Continuation Education:

- Renaissance Continuation Education (9-12) - 404 North Sixth St., Santa Paula

Adult Education:

- Adult School - 404 North Sixth St., Santa Paula

Special Education:

- District Alternative Programs - 404 North Sixth St., Santa Paula

4.9.1.4 North Half

In addition, the Cuyama Joint Union District serves the extreme northwest corner of the County, with the major portion of the district in Santa Barbara County. The elementary school is in Cuyama in Santa Barbara County. Other elementary students in the North Half attend school in El Tejon or in Frazier Park in Kern County. The Fillmore Unified School District contracts with Kern County for school services for the children of Lockwood Valley. The North Half is divided into the Santa Paula and Santa Maria Union High School Districts, with the Lockwood Valley High School students attending high school in Bakersfield under a contract between Fillmore High School and Kern County.

4.9.2 Ventura County Superintendent Of Schools Office Services

The Ventura County Superintendent of Schools Office serves as an intermediate unit between the state and local school districts. The primary role of the office is to promote quality educational services to all students by providing leadership, support, assistance, and coordination to school districts and county operated programs through the provisions of administrative, educational, fiscal and clerical services. The Ventura County Superintendent of Schools Main Office is located at 535 E. Main Street, Ventura. The Ventura County Superintendent of Schools Office provides the following services:

Regional Occupational Program

The Regional Occupational Program prepares students from throughout Ventura County for the transition from school to work by developing work maturity skills, self-confidence, and independence through quality occupational education, training, and support services.

Fourteen programs are operated at the Camarillo Airport and nine satellite programs are operated at local schools and private industry sites. The Regional Occupational Program is administered at the Camarillo Airport, 465 Horizon Circle, Camarillo.

Special Education

The Ventura County Superintendent of Schools (VCSS) operates special education programs for students from preschool age through age 21. Support services to the programs include psychological services, speech and language services, audiological services, health services, adapted physical education services, and transportation. Special education programs are offered at various locations throughout the County.

Gateway Community School

The Gateway Community School, a year-round school, serves students from grades 7 through 12. Community school students are served on independent study contracts, working one-on-one with the teacher, as a team, to promote student achievement and success. Typically, students work toward graduation or they try to catch up academically so they may return on schedule to their local school. Most are students that have experienced difficulty in the traditional school setting and/or at home, and are in need of a program that provides individual and personal attention. The Gateway Community School is located at the Camarillo Airport. Two branch programs of Gateway, CAP and VIP, are located in Ventura and offer a specific alternative educational service to high risk youth in the local area.

Court Schools

The Ventura County Superintendent of Schools has three Juvenile Court Schools which provide year-round educational programs to incarcerated youth in each of Ventura County's Correctional Facilities. The three schools, all located in Ventura, and their respective facilities are: Marguerite McBride School (Clifton Tatum Center or Juvenile Hall), Ventura; Frank A. Colston School (Colston Youth Center), Ventura; Juvenile Restitution Project (Work Release Center), Ventura. The three schools have developed a curriculum and instructional approach designed to best fit the needs of their students and complement the overall purpose of the particular correctional facility.

4.9.3 Public Community Colleges

The Ventura County Community College District (71 Day Road, Ventura) is responsible for providing public community college education in Ventura County. The Community College District, which was formed in 1962, operates three colleges: Ventura College founded in 1925 (4667 Telegraph Road), Moorpark College founded in 1963 (7075 Campus Road) and Oxnard College opened in 1975 (4000 South Rose Avenue). These colleges serve all communities in the County, except for an area in the northwestern part of the County served by the Kern Community College District.

Overall enrollment in the three community colleges in the Fall semester of 1992 was 29,704. This includes 11,578 day and evening students at Moorpark College, 6,388 day and evening students at Oxnard College, and 13,061 day, evening, and non-credit students at Ventura College.

The Ventura County Community College District sets as its goals and accepts responsibility for meeting the educational needs of all eligible students who enter its colleges by offering the most comprehensive programs and services possible. The District's colleges are to be open to all eligible students who can profit from instruction. The District encourages its three colleges to develop independently, and with a flexibility sufficient to respond to changing student and

community needs. The colleges provide general education, transfer to four-year colleges and universities, occupational and developmental programs, guidance, and continuing education.

4.9.4 Private Schools

Private education is available at all levels in Ventura County. The following is a list of private schools having an enrollment of at least ten students:

4.9.4.1 Private Elementary and High Schools

The County Superintendent of Schools maintains a list of all private schools located in Ventura County. For the 1990-91 school year, there were a total of 202 private schools located in the County. The 83 schools having an enrollment of at least 10 students are listed below:

- Arroyo Montessori (K-6) - 225 Ulysses Street, Simi Valley
- Ascension Lutheran Elementary School (K-8) - 1600 Hillcrest Drive, Thousand Oaks
- Assistance League School (K) - 1310 Fremont Way, Oxnard
- Bethany Christian Elementary (K-6) - 200 W. Bethany Ct., Thousand Oaks
- California Learning Center of Thousand Oaks (1-4) - 1459 Thousand Oaks Blvd., Thousand Oaks
- Camarillo Montessori School (K) - 3701 Las Posas Rd.
- Carden School of Camarillo (K-8) - 1915 E. Las Posas Road, Camarillo
- Children's Place, The (K) - 2304 Antonio Avenue, Camarillo
- Children's World Learning Centers (K), 5165 Cochran St., Simi Valley
- Christian Nursery Kindergarten (K) - 301 Avenue De Las Flores, Thousand Oaks
- Cochran Baptist School (K-6), 4910 Cochran St., Simi Valley
- College Heights Christian Elementary (K-7) - 6360 Telephone Road, Ventura
- Community Christian School (K-8) - 723 South D Street, Oxnard
- Conejo Adventist Elementary (K-6) - 2645 W. Hillcrest Dr., Newbury Park
- Cornerstone Christian School (K-12) - 1777 Arneill Rd., Camarillo
- Discovery Place (1-6) - 10239 Ojai-Santa Paula Road, Ojai
- First Baptist Academy (K-10) - 1250 Erbes Road, Thousand Oaks
- First Baptist Day School (K-3), 426 South Mills Rd., Ventura
- First Lutheran School (K-3), 380 Arneill Rd., Camarillo
- Friends Elementary (K-4) - 3503 Arundell Circle, Suite A, Ventura
- Grace Brethren School (K-9) - 1717 Arcane, Simi Valley
- Grace Lutheran Christian Day School (K-5) - 6190 Telephone Road, Ventura
- Great Pacific Child Development Center (K) - 255 West Santa Clara, Ventura
- Green Valley Child Development Center (K) - 1924 Cochran Street, Simi Valley
- G.T. Water Products - Private School (1-10) - 5239 No. Commerce Ave., Moorpark
- Harvest Christian School (K-8) - 44 Beverly Dr., Camarillo
- Heritage Christian Academy (K-12) - 190 E. El Roblar, Ojai

- Herman Lewis Christian Academy (K-12) - 406 Acacia Rd., Santa Paula
- Hillcrest Christian School (K-12) - 384 Erbes Road, Thousand Oaks
- Holy Cross (K-8) - 183 E. Main St., Ventura
- Honey Tree Kindergarten (K) - One W. Avenida De Los Arboles, Thousand Oaks
- Hueneme Christian School (K-8) - 312 N. Ventura Road, Port Hueneme
- Intergate Academy of Arts & Sciences (K-5) - 2700 Borchard Road, Newbury Park
- John Jenkins Christian Academy/Preschool (K-12) - 217 North 10th Street, Santa Paula
- Kinder Care Learning Center (K) - 2425 Oakbrook Dr., Thousand Oaks
- La Reina High School (7-12) - 106 W. Janss Road, Thousand Oaks
- Lakeview Canyon Private School (7-12) - 150 Via Merida, Thousand Oaks
- Linda Vista Junior Academy (K-10) - 5050 Perry Way, Oxnard
- Little Oaks Montessori School (K-4) - 101 North Skyline Drive, Thousand Oaks
- Mary Law Private Elementary (K-6) - 2931 Albany Drive, Oxnard
- Master's School, The (K-12) - 1863 East Bancroft St., Camarillo
- Monica Ros School (K-3) - 783 McNell Road, Ojai
- Newbury Park Adventist Academy (9-12) - 180 Academy Drive, Newbury Park
- Oak Grove School of Krishnamurti (K-12) - 220 W. Lomita, Ojai
- Oak Meadow School (K-12) - 409 Topa Topa, Ojai
- Oak Meadow High School (9-12) - 409 Topa Topa, Ojai
- Oak View School House (K-12), - 655 Santa Ana Blvd., Oak View
- Ojai Seventh-Day Adventist School (1-8) - 291 East El Roblar Dr., Ojai
- Ojai Valley Children's House (K-6) - 806 W. Baldwin Road, Ojai
- Ojai Valley School (K-12) - 723 El Paseo Road, Ojai
- Our Lady of Guadalupe Elementary (K-8) - 530 N. Juanita Avenue, Oxnard
- Our Lady of the Assumption (K-8) - 3169 Telegraph Road, Ventura
- Peppermint Junction Children's Center, Inc. (K-3) - 2700 Buckaroo Ave. No. 8, Oxnard
- Phoenix Ranch School (K-1) - 5928 Los Angeles Ave., Simi Valley
- Pinecrest School (K-5) - 4974 Cochran Street, Simi Valley
- Pinecrest School (K-6) - 449 Wilbur Road, Thousand Oaks
- Rolling Oaks Child Development Center - 400 E. Rolling Oaks Drive, Thousand Oaks
- Sacred Heart School (K-8) - 10770 Henderson Road, Ventura
- Santa Clara Elementary (K-8) - 324 South E Street, Oxnard
- Santa Clara High School (9-12) - 2121 Saviers Road, Oxnard
- Santa Paula Christian (K-12) - 203 South Eighth Street, Santa Paula
- Simi Valley Christian Day Elementary (K) - 4200 Township, Simi Valley
- Simi Valley Seventh Day Adventist School (K-8) - 1636 Sinaloa Road, Simi Valley

- St. Anthony's Elementary (1-8) - 2421 South "C" Street, Oxnard
- St. Bonaventure High School (9-12) - 3167 Telegraph Road, Ventura
- St. John's Lutheran Elementary (K-8) - 1500 N. "C" Street, Oxnard
- St. Mary Magdalene (1-8) - 2534 Ventura Blvd., Camarillo
- St. Paschal Baylon Elementary (1-8) - 154 E. Janss Road, Thousand Oaks
- St. Patrick's Parish Day Elementary (K-6) - One Church Road, Thousand Oaks
- St. Paul's Parish Day Elementary (K-8) - 3290 Loma Vista Road, Ventura
- St. Rose of Lima Elementary (1-8) - 1325 Royal Avenue, Simi Valley
- St. Thomas Aquinas (K-8) - 210 Canada Street, Ojai
- Temple Christian School (K-8) - 5415 Ralston, Ventura
- Thacher School, The (9-12) - 5025 Thacher Road, Ojai
- Trinity Pacific Christian School (K-12) - 3964 Greenwood St., Newbury Park
- United Methodist Children's Center, (K) - 1801 Joilet Place, Oxnard
- Ventura Christian (K-5) - 5040 Telegraph Rd., Ventura
- Ventura Missionary Christian Day School (K-8) - 500 High Point Drive, Ventura
- Villanova Preparatory School (9-12) - 12096 Ventura Avenue, Ojai
- West Side Academy (K-12) - 973 La Grange, Newbury Park

4.9.4.2 Private Colleges:

Private colleges are located in Camarillo (St. John's Seminary College - 5012 E. Seminary Rd., Camarillo), rural Santa Paula/Ojai (Thomas Aquinas College - 10000 N. Ojai Rd., Santa Paula) and Thousand Oaks (California Lutheran University - 60 W. Olsen Rd., Thousand Oaks).

4.9.5 Library Services

4.9.5.1 Ventura County Library Services Agency

Ventura County is served by four independent public library jurisdictions: Ventura County Library Services Agency, the City of Oxnard, Santa Paula Union High School District and the City of Thousand Oaks. In addition, the Ventura County Law Library is open to the public.

This section will be limited to a discussion of the County Library Services Agency which provides service to all of Ventura County except Oxnard, Santa Paula and Thousand Oaks. The agency provides to all individuals free access to books, other materials and services to support their informational, recreational, cultural and self-education needs. Most books and materials are available to be loaned to users. Information service is provided by trained staff. In addition, an Adult Literacy Program operates at multiple sites using one-to-one tutoring with trained volunteers.

Sixteen libraries are operated by the County Library Service Agency. The County Library's administrative office is located at 4274 Telegraph Road, Ventura. Its Central Services operations are located at 651 East Main Street, Ventura.

The goals of the Library Services Agency are to:

- Provide excellent basic public service within the constraints of resources available.
- Strengthen agency staff support.
- Provide safe, clean, well-lighted, attractive, accessible, spacious facilities in good repair.

- Increase public awareness of and support for library services.

4.9.5.2 Black Gold Cooperative Library System

Seven member public libraries in Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties share resources and information through the Black Gold Cooperative Library System. The Black Gold Bibliographic Center catalogs books acquired by member libraries, and publishes a union catalog of books for the libraries. The Black Gold Information Center provides backup reference and information service to members.

On August 29, 1978, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors authorized the Library Services Agency to participate in the programs of the California Library Services Act. The Act requires appointment of a community representative to the Black Gold System Advisory Board. Board members play a significant role in helping determine the library services to be given to the residents of the Tri-County area by the Black Gold Cooperative Library System.

4.9.5.3 Ventura County Law Library

The Law Library is located on the first floor of the Hall of Justice at the County Government Center. Its collection of books, journals and other publications are accessible for examination and reading by the public. Its primary use is by the judiciary, State and County officials and members of the Bar Association. This library is governed by the Law Library Board of Trustees, consisting of three Superior Court Judges, one Municipal Court Judge and two members of the Bar appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

4.9.6 Future Public School Facilities

Planning for future school facilities appropriately occurs on a district-by-district basis, where local needs and resources can be fully evaluated. However, information available as of 1987 indicated that the principal short-term need is likely to be for construction of new classrooms on existing occupied sites, while long-term needs are for additional sites for new schools and related facilities. At the request of the County Planning Division, the County Superintendent of Schools Office conducted a survey of all County Public Schools in the summer of 1987, surveying each School District's anticipated school facility needs to the year 2000.

Refer to Figure 4.9.3 for the additional school facilities needed by the year 2000 for each school district, as information to the year 2010 was unavailable at this time.

Effective January 1, 1987, new State Legislation AB 2926 (Stirling) established a State and local partnership for the financing of school construction, declaring legislative intent that the State's share of its financial commitment will be met from such revenue sources as general obligation bonds, tideland oil revenues, and from other sources specified in the bill. AB 2926 also authorizes local school districts to impose fees on residential and commercial developers to finance school construction. Cities and counties would continue to be authorized to levy fees or require the dedication of land in order to finance specified interim facilities. However, such fees could not exceed \$1.50 per square foot for residential development and \$0.25 per square foot for commercial and industrial developments.

In September 1987, according to the County Superintendent of Schools Office, of the 20 Public School Districts in the County, 17 School Districts collected AB 2926 school fees. The Santa Clara Elementary School District and the Simi Valley Unified School District currently do not collect school development fees, and Oak Park Unified School collects its school fees by private agreement.

Prior to January 1, 1987, SB 201 permitted each School District to collect school impact fees from the developers of new residential construction with many of the School Districts utilizing school impact fees.

4.9.7 Conclusions

4.9.7.1 Schools

Planning for future school facilities occurs on a district by district basis. The County's role is to assist public school districts and private schools with administrative, fiscal and education affairs and implementation of special programs and legislative mandates. The General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs should promote the continued exchange of information, such as providing demographic data through the Development Monitoring Program and current development activity to help school districts in estimating future needs.

4.9.7.2 Libraries

With an expanding population, growth in leisure time, higher educational goals and attainment, the public library is an important community facility. It often provides a focal point of education and community awareness. The General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs should provide a means to ensure that a high level of library facilities and services will continue to be provided for existing and future County residents.

References:

Ventura County Superintendent of Schools Office, 1986-87 Ventura County Public Schools Directory.

Ventura County Superintendent of Schools Office, Private and Parochial Schools in Ventura County 1990-91.

Library Services Agency Goals and Objectives 1986-87.

Ventura County Superintendent of Schools Office Goals and Objectives 1986-87.

Individuals Consulted:

Dixie D. Adeniran, Ventura County Director of Library Services

Dr. James F. Cowan, Ventura County Superintendent of Schools

John Elmore, Ventura County Library Services Agency

Dr. Alfred Fernandez, Chancellor, Ventura County Community College District

Tom Kimberling, Ventura County Community College District

Robert Smith, Ventura County Superintendent of Schools

Fig. 4.9.1
Public School and Libraries Map

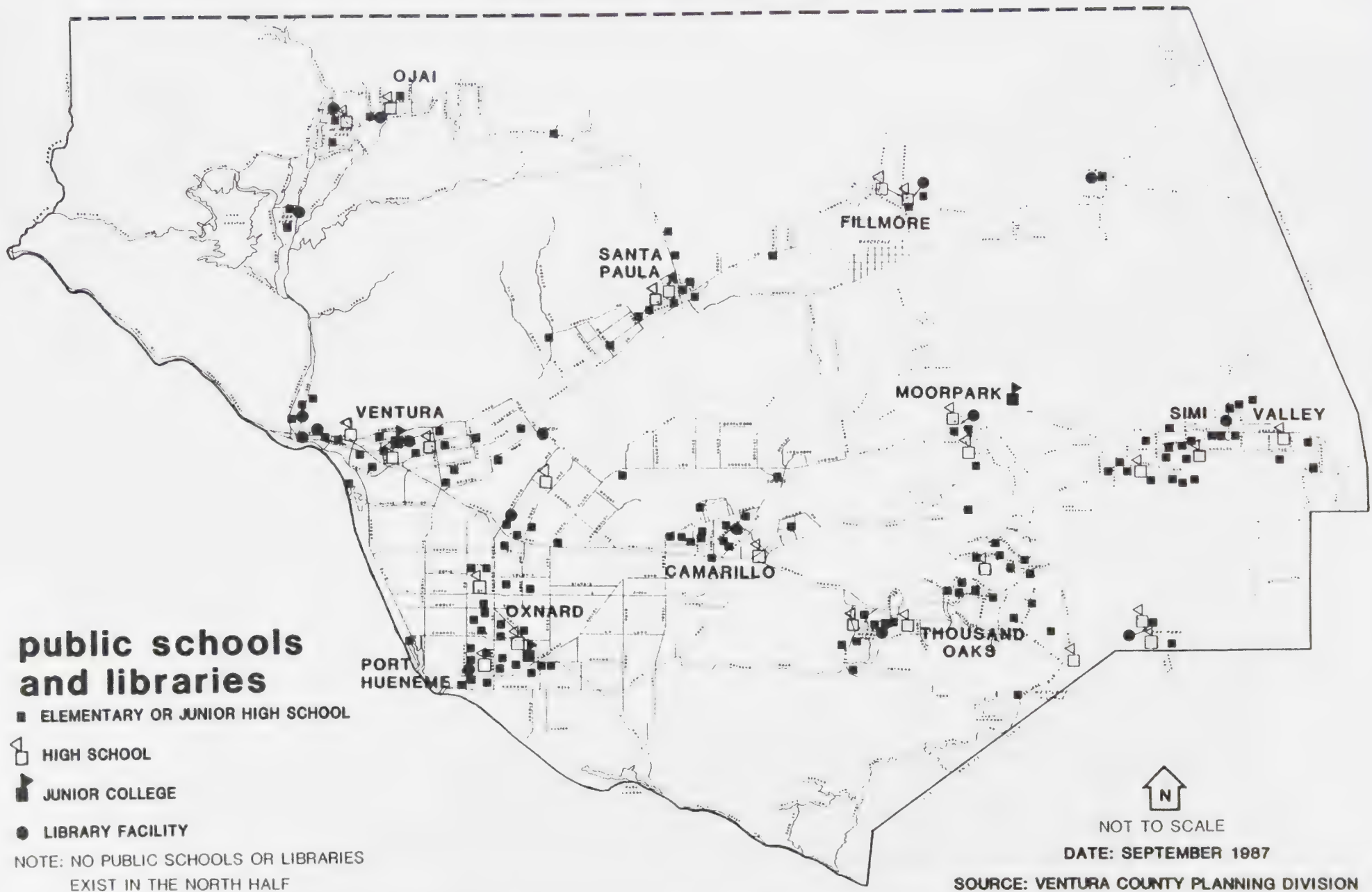


Figure 4.9.2
Ventura County Library Services Agency – Libraries (Table)

Library		Number of Volumes
Administration 4274 Telegraph Rd. Ventura 93003		
Central Services 651 E. Main St. Ventura, CA 93001		48,658
Avenue Library 807 N. Ventura Ave. Ventura 93001		18,700
Camarillo Library 3100 Ponderosa Dr. Camarillo 93010		97,953
Fillmore Library 502 Second St. Fillmore 93015		27,679
E. P. Foster Library 651 E. Main St. Ventura 93001		109,271
Historical Museum Library 100 E. Main St. Ventura 93001		
Meiners Oaks Library 114 N. Padre Juan Ave. Meiners Oaks 93023		16,200
Moorpark Library 699 Moorpark Ave. Moorpark 93021		32,461
Oak Park Library 899 N. Kanan Rd. Agoura 91301		15,679
Oak View Library 469 N. Ventura Ave. Oak View 93022		19,509
Ojai Library 111 E. Ojai Ave. Ojai 93023		45,157
Piru Library 3811 E. Center St. Piru 93040		18,430
Prueter Port Hueneme Library 510 Park Ave. Port Hueneme 93041		50,643
Saticoy Library (Temporarily Closed)		14,700
Simi Valley Library 2969 Tapo Canyon Rd. Simi Valley 93063		138,031
Soliz El Rio Library 3100 Ponderosa Dr. Camarillo 93010		18,594
H. P. Wright Library 57 Day Rd. Ventura 93003		93,861

* Cost of staffing shared by the Ventura County Historical Society

Source: Ventura County Library Services Agency, 12/92

Figure 4.9.3
Additional School Facilities For Ventura County Public School
Districts Needed By Year 2000 (Table)

Elementary School Districts	
Briggs Elementary School District	None Indicated
Hueneme Elementary School District	None Indicated
Mesa Union Elementary School District	Mesa Union School District has an 11-acre parcel of land in Strickland Acres for future facility development.
Mupu Elementary School District	None Indicated
Ocean View Elementary School District	1 Elementary School K-5, Ormond Beach area
Oxnard Elementary School District	4 Elementary Schools K-6 1 Intermediate School 7-8
Pleasant Valley Elementary School District	Additions will be made to existing schools. Also, potential for 1 Elementary School, K-6 in Eastern Camarillo
Rio Elementary School District	2 Elementary Schools K-6 1 Intermediate School 7-8
Santa Clara Elementary School District	None Indicated
Santa Paula Elementary School District	Kindergarten - 2 classrooms First Grade - 3 classrooms Second Grade - 3 classrooms Third Grade - 3 classrooms Fourth Grade - 2 classrooms Fifth Grade - 2 classrooms Library Facilities - 2 rooms Multi-Purpose Room - 1 Cafeteria - 1 District Office - 1
Somis Union Elementary School District	None Indicated
High School Districts	
Oxnard Union High School District	2 High Schools 9-12 Relocation of Oxnard High School
Santa Paula Union High School District	Current high school may be expanded to house expected enrollment increase.
Unified School Districts	
Conejo Valley Unified School District	2 Elementary Schools K-6 1 Continuation High School 9-12
Fillmore Unified School District	2 Elementary Schools K-5 1 Middle School (6-8) to replace current junior high (7-8) which will then become a part of the high school campus
Moorpark Unified School District	1 Elementary School K-5 1 Middle School 6-8 1 Community High School 18 regular classrooms 12 portable classrooms 1 performing art building 4 shops Modernize Chaparral Middle School Modernize Flory School
Oak Park Unified School District	1 Middle School 6-8 (under construction) 1 Elementary School K-5
Ojai Unified School District	12-15 classrooms K-8 5-7 classrooms 9-12
Simi Valley Unified School District	1 Elementary School K-6 1 Adult Education Center
Ventura Unified School District	Presently working on a study of district facility needs

Source: Ventura County Superintendent of Schools Office Survey, 1990

4.10 Parks And Recreation

Park and recreation facilities in Ventura County are provided by a wide array of agencies. These facilities enhance the quality of life of County residents as well as stimulate the County's tourist industry. The following sections discuss the value and need for recreation facilities, the provision of recreation facilities and lastly, present an inventory of existing and proposed facilities within the county.

4.10.1 Need

A recreation activity usually instills a sense of well-being or fulfillment to those associated with it. This recreation experience can range from the exhilaration of personal achievement involving special skills or talent, to the serenity induced by viewing a dramatic sunset. It can come from the excitement of participation or the enjoyment of watching others at play. The intensity or quality of resultant experience will vary greatly between individuals and within the same individual under different circumstances. The recreation experience is certainly not restricted to public park areas; nor does the impact of the urban environment stop at the boundary of public land. To achieve an acceptable "living" environment within our urban centers, government should establish an ethic that encourages the blending of public open space, public recreation areas, private recreation installations, and a wide variety of public, commercial and industrial support facilities as integral units of a total plan.

Within urban regions, a definite void exists between the traditionally accepted recreation service provided by local municipalities or special districts, and the areas and facilities supplied by the state and various federal agencies. This void is a result of increased mobility, special recreation interests, intensified population concentrations, and limited amenities in the rural community. A system of regional recreation areas can help bridge this gap. Regional recreation areas protect and preserve natural resources and provide facilities that offer specialized recreation opportunities to meet the unique needs of the metropolitan area. Generally, facilities involve recreation, arts or cultural activities of a specialized nature, or offer a quality experience not normally provided by local jurisdictions at the neighborhood or community level. The resource protection capability of parks includes providing open space, providing and enhancing water resources and preserving biological, cultural and scenic resources.

A local park, on the other hand, is a facility that provides recreation opportunities, including programmed activities and/or passive leisure facilities to serve the daily needs of a defined neighborhood or group of neighborhoods within an urban community.

Within the unincorporated area of Ventura County, there are some significant areas of population concentration which are outside any district that may have need for local parks. Some of these areas are the Ventura River Valley, El Rio, Saticoy and Piru.

Contrary to many traditional planning methods, the primary factor that determines the service radii of any recreation facility is that condition that can best be identified as "attraction capability." Further, the actual drawing power of any park is not normally established by the park itself, but by the individual activity or interest facilities within that park and the degree to which they satisfy the social and recreation needs of the projected participants. The size of a recreation area, its actual location, and its basic functions are only contributing factors to the attraction capability of any facility. Attraction capability also is established by the careful combination of a selected group of recreation activity areas or facilities that cater to the family unit or to the semi-organized social group. It is essential that facilities exhibit an overall design quality that assures easy and convenient access, effective internal circulation, cohesive architectural and landscape treatment, and consideration for the problems of control, operation and maintenance. The ability to maintain consistent visitation is also dramatically influenced by the operational factors of leadership, supervision attitude, quality of maintenance and effective programming.

Recreation demand is difficult to quantify. The physical and climatic resources of any region or sub-region will dramatically affect the participation days per capita in a wide variety of recreation

activities. For example, the actual participation days per capita in backpacking, camping, water-oriented activities, snow skiing, ice skating, hunting, spectator sports, cultural events, golf, horseback riding, bicycle riding, surfing and many other leisure pursuits vary substantially in accordance with the climate, topography, extent of urbanization and the availability of unique physical resources within the study area. It can be demonstrated that the resource, whether natural or man-made, contributes to demand. As a general rule, standard participation days per capita that are developed nationally or even statewide are of limited value in the determination of demand factors at the regional or local level.

People's interest in specific recreation activities and the degree to which they participate in these activities also are determined largely by the existing social and economic conditions that control or influence their daily lives.

The use of facilities and the participation in certain regional recreation activities are affected by public transportation and public access. A significant proportion of the County's population does not have access to recreation facilities due to inadequate private transportation. Groups so affected include the aged, economically disadvantaged, some minority groups, and the young. Certain recreational facilities such as golf courses attract car driving participants from a 10-20 mile service radius and would not be significantly affected by the availability of public transportation. However, picnic areas, County parks and beaches get a significant percentage of their use from within the County, and increased attendance by more segments of the County population could potentially be accomplished by public transportation access to these areas.

The facilities most likely to draw day use from outside the County are the lakes (mainly Casitas and Piru) and the beaches and harbors. These water based activities draw people who live an hour or more from the facility and have accounted for 47% of the use of the harbors. The beach camping areas and the County lakes draw 90% of their users from outside the County, most from the greater Los Angeles area. On the other hand, much of the use of picnic areas and golf courses is by Ventura County residents.

From the south half of the County, the Los Padres National Forest has only one major and two minor access roads. The major road is Highway 33 from Ojai. The two minor roads basically connect the south half of the County to campgrounds and trail heads. They are the Dough Flat Road from Fillmore and the Lake Piru Road to Blue Point Campground and trail head.

Within Los Padres National Forest are the Gridley Canyon, Pratt and Foothill trails which are relatively accessible and have no major problems associated with public easement.

There are other trail heads from the south half of the County to the forest which pass over private property, and no public easement or guarantee of continued public use has been secured. Therefore, all use of these trails is actually or potentially subject to interruption from the property owners. A method of obtaining public access should be secured to allow for the increasing public demand for outdoor recreation provided by the National Forest. These trail heads provide the most accessible avenue for the vast majority of the County's population to the extensive trail system of the Forest.

4.10.2 Provision Of Recreation Facilities

Within Ventura County many agencies provide recreation facilities. The cities and Recreation and Park Districts focus on providing local park facilities. Federal, State and quasi-public agencies primarily provide regional facilities. The County of Ventura provides regional facilities Countywide and local facilities in unincorporated urban areas. Regional and local facilities are distinguished as follows:

A *regional recreation area* is an extent of land which, by its unique natural character or unusual or extensive development, offers recreation opportunities that attract visitors from beyond the local vicinity without regard to physical, political or municipal boundaries.

A **local park** provides facilities to serve the daily needs of a defined neighborhood or group of neighborhoods within an urban community. Local parks should be able to provide at least three

main types of recreation: open areas for passive recreation and relaxation; active sports areas for baseball, basketball and other court games; and a neighborhood center for groups such as Boy Scouts, senior citizens, craft classes, etc. The specific facilities should be determined by needs of the community.

Three special Recreation and Park Districts provide local recreation services to urban residents. The Pleasant Valley Recreation and Park District, the Conejo Recreation and Park District, and the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District serve the incorporated municipalities of Camarillo, Thousand Oaks, and Simi Valley, and unincorporated areas located adjacent to their primary cities. Figure 4.10.1 shows the service areas of these districts. A number of unincorporated urban areas exist that are not within the jurisdiction of the cities or of special districts. Over 88,000 people currently reside within the unincorporated territory of Ventura County. Although some of these people receive recreation services from the existing special districts, areas such as the Ventura River Valley, El Rio, Casitas Springs, and Piru, for example, receive recreation services from Ventura County.

In addition to the cities, and Recreation and Park Districts, two independent political jurisdictions provide facilities for recreation use: the Casitas Municipal Water District with its extensive operation at Lake Casitas, and the United Water Conservation District operating facilities at Lake Piru.

The physical setting of Ventura County and its proximity to the Los Angeles metropolitan area has inspired the State of California to acquire and develop extensive recreation facilities along the coastal shoreline to relieve the continuous impact generated from out of County visitors. Ventura River Group Camp, McGrath, and Point Mugu State Parks provide overnight accommodations and specialized facilities of statewide significance. Lake Casitas and Lake Piru are also heavily used by this regular influx of visitors from the Southern California metropolitan region. The Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area is a 18,780 acre heavily used off-road vehicle use area which straddles the Los Angeles/Ventura County Line in the northeast corner of the County. Open vehicular use, trail use, competitive events and camping take place there.

In addition to State and local facilities, various Federal facilities are located within the County. The U.S. Forest Service affords recreational resources of statewide significance within its extensive holdings in the Los Padres National Forest. The Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and Channel Islands National Park are also located within the County.

Regional services that emphasize day use activities are also provided by each of these levels of government. Both Lake Casitas and Lake Piru offer launching facilities for a variety of boating activities, fishing, and day use picnic areas. The State of California operates day use beaches at San Buenaventura State Beach Park, McGrath State Beach, and Point Mugu State Park.

Recreational boating, sport fishing and swim beaches are provided at the County's two ocean marinas. Channel Islands Harbor in Oxnard is operated by the Ventura County General Services Agency. The Harbor holds 2,300 small craft and future expansion is being planned. Ventura Harbor is operated by the Ventura Port District. Both offer commercially operated recreation activities such as sport fishing, tours, scuba diving and sailing.

The County of Ventura provides recreation services through the General Services Agency. Generally, County policy is to primarily provide regional facilities which serve all residents of the County, and secondarily, to provide local recreation facilities in unincorporated urban communities. The County local park program includes community centers in El Rio and Casitas Springs and community centers with local parks in Oak View, Saticoy and Piru.

With regard to regional park facilities, the General Services Agency, Recreation Services is pursuing development of a County Regional Recreation Areas Plan. When adopted, this plan will identify facility needs, establish criteria for facility development and delineate priorities for new facilities. The County currently owns 24 regional parks.

4.10.3 Recreation Inventory

The following contains a listing of existing and proposed regional recreation facilities within Ventura County. Federal facilities are described below. State, County, quasi-public and local facilities are described in tabular form in the following Figure 4.10.2 and are mapped on Figure 4.10.3.

Los Padres National Forest (LPNF): The LPNF covers the majority of the northern half of Ventura County. As part of the Forest Services Multiple Use Management strategy various recreation facilities are provided, including hiking, equestrian and off-road vehicle trails and camping areas accessible by road and trail. Figure 4.10.4 depicts recreation sites in the Forest. There are 57 dispersed trail camps, 19 developed family campgrounds and one developed group campground. There are many miles of recreation roads utilized by visitors as scenic drives and by off-highway-vehicle enthusiasts. The Forest has inventoried 373.7 total miles of trails. This includes 17.7 miles of the Gene Marshall - Piedra Blanca National Recreation Trail which begins at Reyes Creek Campground and ends at Lion Campground. In 1992 the Sespe Creek (31.5 mile portion) was added to the National Wild and Scenic River system. The section of the creek so designated begins at the junction of Rock Creek and the Sespe and extends downstream to a mile north of Devil's Gate. Other special recreational areas include wilderness and shooting areas. Approximately 9,500 acres of the Dick Smith Wilderness is located in Ventura County. Additional Wilderness Areas within Ventura County are: Matilija - 29,600 acres, Chumash - 32,000 acres and Sespe - 212,000 acres. Major areas in the North Half are closed to shooting. The largest area includes the Sespe Condor Sanctuary.

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area: In November 1978, Congress established the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA). In passing this legislation, Congress recognized both the significant natural and scenic qualities of the Santa Monica Mountains and their potential to serve the recreational needs of the people of this region. The National Park Service has been given the responsibility for planning, land acquisition, and management of this new national recreation area. The California Department of Parks and Recreation, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, the Mountains and Recreation and Conservation Authority and other public agencies also manage recreational open space within the SMMNRA.

SMMNRA encompasses approximately 150,000 acres in the Santa Monica Mountain range in Southern California (Los Angeles and Ventura Counties). This range extends east-west for 47 miles from Griffith Park to Point Mugu State Park and averages seven miles across. The area is bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the south, the San Fernando Valley and Thousand Oaks on the north, the Ventura/Oxnard urban area on the west, and the Los Angeles urban complex on the east. The recreation area includes a mixture of private and public lands.

The federal lands within the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area located within Ventura County include:

- Cheeseboro Canyon, a 2,000+ acre area located north of the 101 Freeway, which stretches across the Los Angeles County Line. Between 1,700-1,800 acres are located in Ventura County.
- Rancho Sierra Vista/Satwiwa is located south of Potrero Road and north of Point Mugu State Park.
- Malibu Springs, located north of the Leo Carillo State Beach on the Ventura County side. (A portion of Leo Carillo State Beach is located in Ventura County.)
- Circle X Ranch, a 2,000 plus acre area, stretching from the Ventura County Line, northwest into the Boney Mountain State Wilderness Area.

Channel Islands National Park

The visitor center is located at 1901 Spinnaker Drive, Ventura and contains photo displays, lookout tower, exhibits, Chumash Indian artifacts, simulated Caliche ghost forest, indoor tidepool and a

native plants display. The visitor can purchase publications, maps and nautical charts at the bookstore and view a 25 minute film, which introduces the National Park.

Five of the eight Channel Islands and surrounding six miles of ocean off of the southern California coast comprise the Channel Islands National Park and National Marine Sanctuary. Anacapa Island is the only Channel Island considered a part of Ventura County.

Anacapa Island

The smallest, closest, and most visited of the Channel Islands, and part of the National Park System, is located 11 miles southwest of Oxnard and 14 miles southwest of Ventura. Anacapa is composed of three small islets inaccessible from each other except by boat. The "island" is nearly five miles long and about one square mile in area. The Anacapa Lighthouse is listed on the National Register of Historical Structures.

Perpendicular cliffs along the shore rise to 250 feet. Anacapa is particularly noted for spring wildflower displays, tidepools, and seabird rookeries. Perhaps the best known feature is the freestanding arch at the island's eastern end. In relationship to the size of the island, its vegetation is the most pristine of all the Channel Islands.

Most of West Anacapa Island is closed to the public to protect the largest breeding colony of the endangered California Brown Pelicans. On West Anacapa a short trail leads from Frenchy's Cove to tide pools on the southside of the island; the rest of the island is a research natural area and is closed to visitor use.

Middle Anacapa has no structured landing area and no facilities except for shoreline areas accessible to boaters. It will continue to be closed to general visitation, primarily to preserve the rare plant communities. Middle Anacapa has the largest nesting colony of Western Gulls and the most intact native Bunch Grass community of all the Channel Islands.

Most visitors go to East Anacapa Island, where there is a small visitor center where the Park Service shows a video program during the summer. Picnicking and overnight camping is allowed only on East Anacapa. The U.S. Coast Guard operates a lighthouse and fog horn on East Anacapa Island. The APCD operates an air and weather monitoring station and the County operates a radio communication system used by the Fire Protection District and Sheriff's Department. A small visitor center, primitive campground, pit toilets, and picnic table comprise the visitor facilities.

4.10.4 Conclusions

The following points summarize the main issues discussed above:

- Demand for recreation facilities exists and will increase with population.
- Cooperation between agencies can enhance recreational use of existing facilities.
- Development may obstruct access to trails and public lands.

In addition, CEQA requires review of development projects for impact to recreation facilities and opportunities. In order to address the above issues the County should pursue the following through General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs:

- The County should plan for the provision of recreation facilities.
- Alternative funding sources should be explored as revenues for park development are limited.
- Implementation of the County Parkland Dedication Ordinance should be continued.

References:

Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District, 1986 General Plan

U.S. Department of Interior/National Park Service, Channel Islands National Park General Management Plan, Vol. 1, November 1984

U.S. Department of Interior/National Park Service, Santa Monica Mountains Land Protection Plan, 1987

Ventura County Planning Division and Property Administration Agency, Draft Recreation Element, 1978

Ventura County Planning Division, Ventura County General Plan Recreation Element, 1968

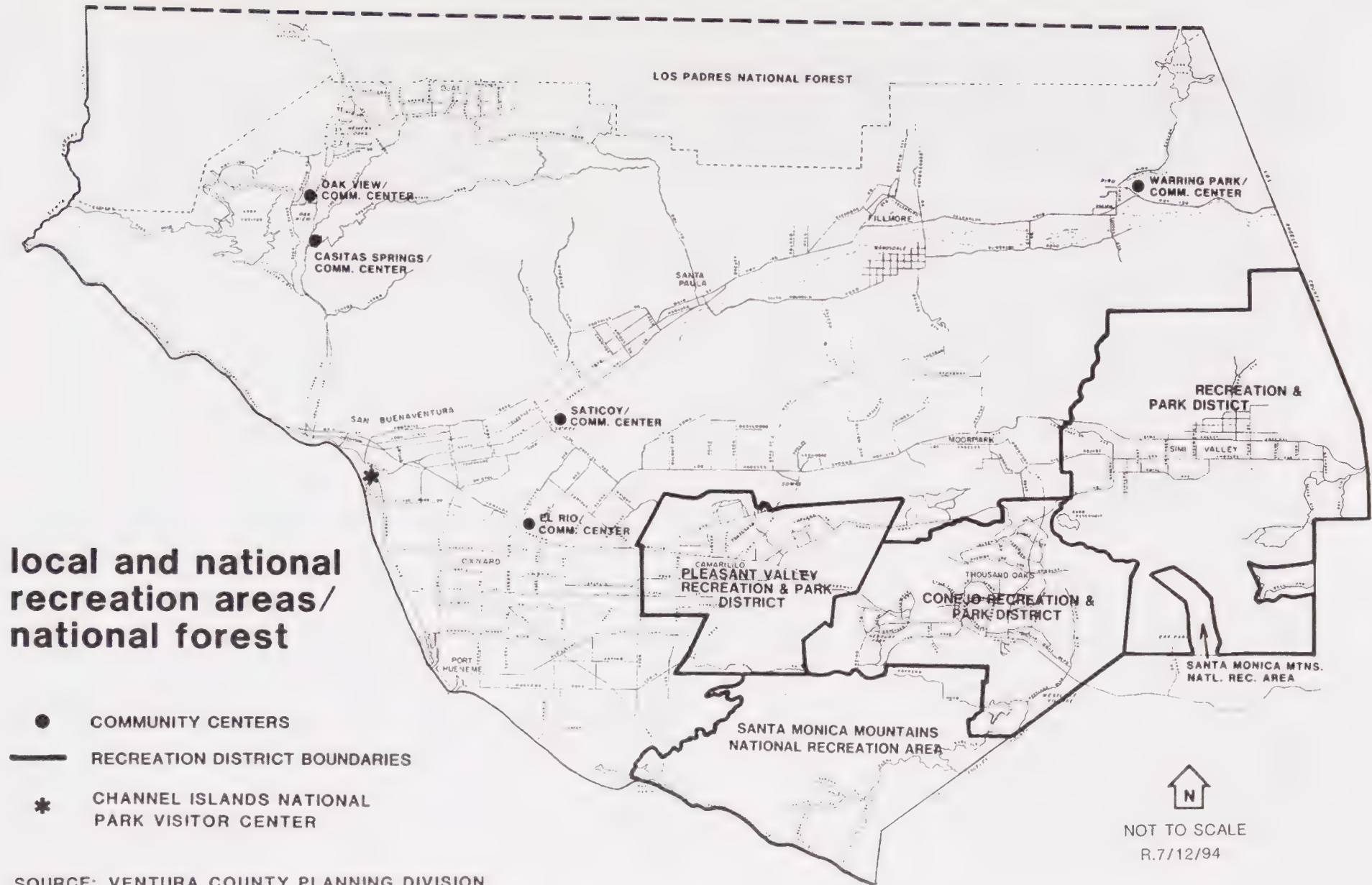
Ventura County Property Administration Agency, Draft Regional Recreation Areas Plan, 1984

Individuals Consulted:

Nancy Ehorn, Santa Monica Mountains National Park Recreation Area

Nicholas Whelan, Channel Islands National Park Ranger

Figure 4.10.1
Local and National Recreation Areas/National Forest Map



SOURCE: VENTURA COUNTY PLANNING DIVISION

**Figure 4.10.2
Regional Recreation Facilities (Table)**

Name	Agency	Ampitheatre (Bowl)	Auditorium	Botanical Garden	Day Use Beach	Equestrian Center	Fairground	Golf Course	Historical Site	Marina	Shooting Range	Museum, Arts/Conferences	Model Planes/Ultra Lights	Nature Center	Organized Group Camping	Picnic Grounds	Picnic Grounds/Group	RV Camp	Sports Center	Tent Camping	Trail	Vista Point	Water Sports
Arroyo Simi Eq. Ctr.	K&O					✓									*	*					✓		
Buenaventura (GC)	F							✓									✓						
Camarillo (Hospital Site)	B	*				*						*					*				*		*
Camarillo Grove	B															✓	✓						
Camarillo Springs (GC)	P							✓															
Camp Comfort	B															✓	✓	✓		✓			
Carillo	A													✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		
Channel Islands Harbor	B															✓							
C I Natl Pk/Marine Sanct.	S		✓									✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	
Chesebro Canyon	S															✓				✓	✓		
Circle X Ranch	S														✓	✓				✓	✓		
College	B	✓															✓	✓					
Conejo Valley Botanic Garden	J			✓																		✓	
Conejo Creek	J&O					*										✓	✓		✓		✓		
Conejo Corridor	S&J																				✓		
Conejo Valley	J															✓	✓						
Corriganville	K								✓						✓	✓					✓		
Dennison	B															✓		✓			*	✓	
Elkins (GC)	P							✓															
Emma Wood	B&A				✓										✓			✓		✓			
Faria Camp	B														✓			✓		✓			
Foster	B	✓				*			*							✓	✓	✓		✓	*		
Happy Camp	B	*				*		*			*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Hobson Camp	B														✓			✓		✓			
Hollywood	B				✓																		
Hueneme	H				✓											✓	✓						
Hueneme Cultural Center	H		✓																				
Hungry Valley OSV	A																	✓			✓		*
Kenny Grove	B	✓														✓	✓	✓			*		
Lake Casitas	L	✓								✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Lake Piru	M									✓					✓	✓	✓				✓		✓
Las Posas (CC)	P							✓															
Los Robles (GC)	T							✓													✓		
Mandalay	B&A				✓						*		*	*							*		
Matilija Hot Springs	B														✓								
McGrath State Beach	A				✓									✓				✓		✓	✓		
Montgomery Ranch	K															*					*		
North Ranch (GC)	P							✓															
Oak	B												✓		✓	✓	✓				*		*
Ojai Valley (CC)	P							✓															
Ojai Valley Trail	B																				✓		
Olivas	F								✓							✓							
Olivas Park (Municipal GC)	F							✓															
Ormond Beach	G				*									*		*					*		
Oxnard Civic Auditorium	G		✓																				
Oxnard State Beach	G&A				✓									*		*					*		
Point Mugu	A				✓											✓		✓		✓	✓		
Ranch Serra Vista/Satwiwa	S&A								*		*		✓	✓	✓					*	✓	*	

**Figure 4.10.2
Regional Recreation Facilities (cont.)**

Name	Agency	Amphitheatre (Bowl)	Auditorium	Botanical Garden	Day Use Beach	Equestrian Center	Fairground	Golf Course	Historical Site	Marina	Shooting Range	Museum, Arts/Conferences	Model Planes/Ultra Lights	Nature Center	Organized Group Camping	Picnic Grounds	Picnic Grounds/Group	RV Camp	Sports Center	Tent Camping	Trail	Vista Point	Water Sports
Rincon Parkway	B				✓													✓					
Rincon Point	A				✓																	x	x
River Ridge	G							✓													x		
Sage Ranch	K																x						
San Buenaventura Beach	A				✓											✓	x						
Saticoy (CC)	P																						
Saticoy (GC)	B							✓															
Seabee (GC)	O							✓															
Silverstrand	B				✓																		
Simi Hills (GC)	K							✓															
Simi-Lake Piru Corridor	K																				x		
Soule	B							✓								✓	✓						
Steckel	B													✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓
Sunset Hills (GC)	P							x															
Surfers Point	F				✓																		
Tapo Canyon	B					✓										✓							
Toland	B					x									x	x							
Ventura Harbor	V				✓					✓						✓							✓
Ventura County Fairground	O						✓																
Ventura County Historical	B												✓										
Ventura River Group	A				✓										✓								
PRESERVES/REGIONAL OPEN SPACE																							
Chumash	K			x					x				x		x							x	
Hill Canyon	J&T							x													✓	✓	
Hope Nature	J																				✓	✓	
Joel McCrea	J																				✓	x	
Lake Eleanor	W																				x	x	
Los Padres Natl Forest	N														✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Los Robles	T								x												✓	✓	
North, South Ranch	W																				✓	✓	
Oakbrook	B																				✓		
Oak-Medea Creek	K																				✓	✓	
Oak Park Pub Open Space	K																				✓	✓	
Portrero	J																				✓	✓	
Santa Clara Estuary	A&G																				✓		
Tapo Canyon	A															✓					✓		
Wildwood	J															✓	✓				✓	✓	

Key

A = State of California
 B = County of Ventura
 C = City of Ojai
 D = City of Santa Paula
 E = City of Fillmore
 F = City of San Buenaventura
 G = City of Oxnard
 H = City of Port Hueneme

I = Pleasant Valley Rec & Pks District
 J – Conejo Rec & Pks District
 K = Rancho Simi Re & Pks District
 L = Casitas Municipal Water District
 M = United Water Conservation District
 N = Los Padres National Forest
 O = Other Public
 P = Private

S = National Park Service
 T = City of Thousand Oaks
 V = Ventura Port District
 W = Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency
 ✓ = Existing Facilities
 x = Proposed Facilities
 (GC) Golf Course
 (CC) County Club

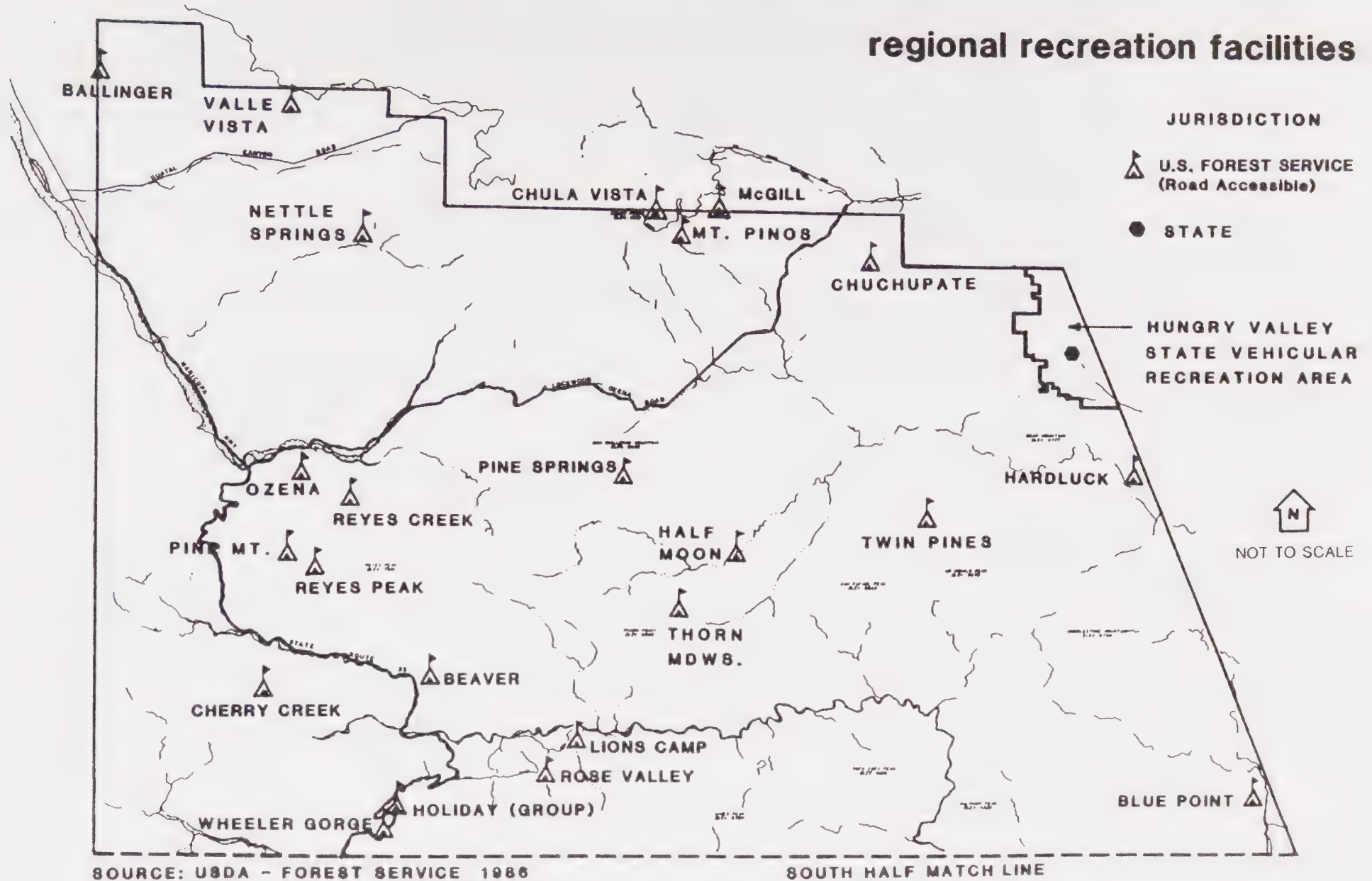
Fig. 4.10.3



- ④ STATE PARKS
- EXISTING FACILITIES
- PROPOSED FACILITIES

SOURCE: VENTURA COUNTY PLANNING DIVISION

Figure 4.10.4
Regional Recreation Facilities Map



4.11 Other Public Buildings And Grounds

This section discusses other public buildings and grounds including those Federal, State or County buildings, facilities and grounds that are not described in earlier portions of this Public Facilities and Services Appendix.

4.11.1 Federal Installations, Facilities And Lands

Federal installations, facilities and lands vary from defense installations (Point Mugu Pacific Missile Test Center/Naval Air Station and Port Hueneme's U.S. Naval Construction Battalion Center) to recreation and conservation oriented facilities and lands including the Los Padres National Forest and San Nicolas Island. These are described below. The Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Anacapa Island and the Channel Islands National Park Visitor Center are discussed in Section 4.10 on Parks and Recreation.

4.11.1.1 Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division and Naval Air Weapons Station

The 4,500 acre Point Mugu facility is located at the western end of the agricultural lands of the Oxnard Plain, six miles southeast of Oxnard. The Ventura County and Point Mugu Game Preserves (private clubs not associated with the Navy) are located to the northwest of the base with the Camarillo State Hospital four miles northeast. The base is flanked by the Santa Monica Mountains on the east and the Pacific Ocean to the south.

Naval Air Warfare Weapons (NAWCWPNS) Division Headquarters develops and tests missile systems for the Fleet. In its traditional role of test and evaluation, NAWCWPNS is the Navy's primary facility for air launched weapons. However, other mission areas have expanded and now provide new challenges. These areas include Fleet operations support and training, engineering cognizance and in-service engineering, and increasing support for surface launched weapons. In addition, Pt. Mugu is the home to many other commands that perform a variety of functions.

The main base complex houses extensive test laboratory and support facilities, and has two runways capable of handling all modern aircraft types. The larger tenants of Point Mugu include: Air Test & Evaluation Squadron Four (VX-4), Navy Astronautics Group, Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron, Three Four (VAQ-34), Antarctic Development Squadron Six (VX-6), Marine Aviation Detachment, and the Point Mugu Naval Reserve Forces consisting of Naval Air Reserve (NAVAIRES), Patrol Squadron SIXTY-FIVE (VP-65), Attack Squadron (VA-305), Helicopter Attack (Light) FIVE (HAL-5). There are many more smaller reinforcing units and squadrons representing almost all aspects of Naval Aviation. For further information on the Point Mugu Naval Air Station, refer to Section 4.2.4.2.

4.11.1.2 Naval Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme

Another Federal defense installation in Ventura County is the U.S. Naval Construction Battalion Center home of the Pacific Seabees. The Center supports a staff of about 10,000 persons on over 1,600 acres of land located within the City of Port Hueneme. The Center is a training site, mobilization center and home port for the 31st Naval Construction Regiment, with its four battalions of the Navy Seabees (NMCB-3, -4, -5 and 40), two Reserve Battalions (NMCB-14 and -17), and an Underwater Construction Team (UCT-2). The Center's Supply Department maintains an inventory of equipment and material to support mobilizations or relief for national disasters, as well as maintain the everyday operation of the Center and its tenants.

Major tenants of the Seabee Center include the Naval Construction Training Center, Naval Civil Engineer Corps Officers School, Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity, and Naval Support Force Antarctica.

The Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory (NCEL) is also located in the City of Port Hueneme. NCEL is the Navy's principal RDT&E center for shore facilities, fixed surface and subsurface ocean

facilities, and for the Navy and Marine Corps construction forces. It occupies 32 acres and maintains a staff of over 400 military and civilian personnel.

The largest tenant command on the Naval Construction Battalion Center is the Port Hueneme division Naval Surface Warfare Center. The command is one of five divisions in the Naval Surface Warfare Center. The division's basic mission has expanded to include test and evaluation, engineering, and integrated logistics support for surface combat systems, weapon systems and subsystems, unique equipments and related expendable ordinance of the surface fleet.

4.11.1.3 Los Padres National Forest

The Los Padres National Forest covers 555,618 acres or 868.15 square miles of the 1,884 square mile area of Ventura County (approximately 46% of the land area of the County).

Facilities within Los Padres National Forest include roads, trails, campgrounds, dams and buildings. Travel into and around the Forest is provided by a network of highways. For the portion of the Forest in Ventura County, access is provided by U.S. 101, California State Highways 33, 126, 150 and the County's Lockwood Valley Road. The Interstate 5 Highway located in Kern and Los Angeles Counties provides access just east of the Forest. Trails serve foot, horse, mountain, bicycle, or motorcycle traffic, and are managed for user safety, resource protection, and to meet recreation objectives. The Matilija Reservoir (no longer in use) and the upper reaches of Lake Piru lie within the Forest. Santa Felicia Dam (Lake Piru) and Lake Casitas are all located downstream from the Forest boundary.

The major facilities include the Mt. Pinos District Ranger Station (with helipad) in Chuchupate (west of Fraizer Park in the Cuddy Valley area), plus Forest Service facilities at Oat Flat (north of Fillmore near the Sespe Oilfields), Wheeler Gorge (Highway 33 north of Ojai near Wheeler Springs), Ozena (Highway 33 near Junction of Lockwood Valley Road), Temescal (northeast of Piru adjacent to Lake Piru), and the Casitas Fire Station (with helipad) on the west side of Lake Casitas. The Ojai District Ranger Station (in the City of Ojai) is located south of the Los Padres National Forest.

4.11.1.4 San Nicolas Island

The 14,000 acre (21.9 square miles) island is located approximately 60 miles off the coast of Point Mugu. San Nicolas Island is part of the Navy's Pacific Missile Test Center Sea Test Center. Approximately 350 employees, including military and civilian, staff the outlying landing field and the Naval Facility at San Nicolas Island.

San Nicolas Island is the site of about \$30 million worth of communication and missile-tracking instrumentation operated by the Pacific Missile Test Center (PMTTC) Range Directorate. San Nicolas' 10,000 foot runway with ground-controlled approach facilities accommodates supersonic target aircraft and planes from the mainland during operations. The island offers an unobstructed area over which the Navy can test its new weapons system. Most PMTTC activity is conducted over a rectangular area of ocean 200 miles long and 80 miles wide with the majority of operations conducted between San Nicolas Island and Point Mugu.

San Nicolas Island is one of California's key wildlife and environmental preservation areas. The natural resources of San Nicolas Island are managed by a joint agreement among the Department of the Navy, Department of the Interior, and California's Department of Fish and Game. Unique animals on San Nicolas Island include a small species of fox, the *white-footed deer mouse*, the *island night lizard* and the *rock wren* among others.

The *western gull* is another protected species that inhabits the island. They are located in the area designated as the Western Gull Rookery. San Nicolas also provides a breeding area for sea lions and sea elephants and is one of the few places in the world where both species occur naturally. Fish in the waters are a mixture of northern and southern species, including the *yellow tail* and *rock bass*.

4.11.2 State Facilities And Lands

State public facilities and lands include the Camarillo State Hospital and California State Youth Authority (Ventura School). The Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area and the various State parks and beaches are discussed in the Parks and Recreation Section 4.10.

4.11.2.1 Camarillo State Hospital

Camarillo State Hospital, built in 1936, is located four miles southeast of Camarillo on a 976 acre site, with the farm portion of 435 acres leased out. The State Hospital is licensed for 1,503 beds for the mentally disabled and developmentally disabled. As of November 1988, approximately 2,100 employees provide service on a round the clock basis to the 1,200 clients housed at the facility (600 mentally disabled and 600 developmentally disabled clients). The majority of the clients are from Southern California.

4.11.2.2 California State Youth Authority (CYA) - Ventura School

Ventura School is located on a 107.4 acre site at the southwest corner of Wright Road and Beardsley Road in El Rio. Approximately 45 acres of the site is fenced. The balance is used for parking, landscaping or is leased to a private party for raising agricultural products.

The site was formerly a Youth Authority institution for female offenders only. It is presently a co-ed institution for youthful offenders, ages 17-25. In 1992, there were approximately 765 youth offenders (511 males and 254 females). Approximately 200 youths work in the institution's kitchen, laundry, grounds maintenance, warehouse, and serve as tutors in the school program, all within the fenced-in portion of the institution.

4.11.2.3 California State Youth Authority (CYA) - Ventura Public Service and Fire Center

Ventura Public Service and Fire Center is located on 2.6 acres adjacent to Ventura School on Wright Road. It opened in May 1990. It is a conservation camp operated by the Department of the Youth Authority in cooperation with the California Department of Forestry. As of November 1992, there were approximately 80 male youth offender's housed at this institution. Employees and the residents provide conservation and emergency fire suppression work throughout Ventura County.

4.11.3 Other Ventura County Buildings And Facilities

This section describes other owned or leased Ventura County buildings and facilities not discussed in earlier portions of this Public Facilities and Services Appendix.

The following County agencies and/or departments which either own or lease County buildings and facilities will be described later in this section:

- Agricultural Department (Agricultural Commissioner)
- Animal Regulation Department
- General Services Agency (GSA)
- Information Systems Department
- Health Care Agency (HCA)
- Personnel Department
- Public Social Services Agency (PSSA)
- Public Works Agency (PWA)
- Resource Management Agency (RMA)
- Solid Waste Management Department (SWMD)

To aid the reader, the remainder of the other County buildings and facilities will be described under the County Agency or Department, with a brief description of the services provided at that building or facility and its address.

Since the Ventura County Government Center involves all of the County buildings, facilities and services of every County Agency and Department, the facilities at the Ventura County Government Center Complex are described first. Due to the large number of County owned and leased facilities at Camarillo Airport, a description of these facilities are included.

4.11.3.1 Ventura County Government Center Complex

The County Government Center, located at 800 S. Victoria Avenue, Ventura, is an 80 acre site which contains four major facilities: the Administration Building, Hall of Justice, Criminal Justice Complex and the Service Building. Other smaller facilities include the pump house, motor pool fleet maintenance office and the Public Works Service trailer for Surveying and Roads.

The Government Center was constructed in order to more effectively provide County services to members of the public. The Center consolidates many services which previously were widely scattered throughout the City of Ventura and elsewhere.

The Administration Building includes the following offices:

- Assessor
- Auditor-Controller
- Board of Supervisors Hearing Room (Main Plaza) and Offices (Fourth Floor)
- Chief Administrative Office
- Clerk of the Board
- County Counsel
- Elections
- Information Systems Dept.
- General Services Agency
- Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO)
- Personnel
- Public Administrator, Guardian, Conservator
- Public Works Agency
- Recorder
- Resource Management Agency
- Treasurer
- Tax Collector

The Hall of Justice consolidates the Municipal and Superior Courts in one location with the various court support functions including Court Clerks, District Attorney, Jury Services, Public Defender, Grand Jury, Law Library, Sheriff's Civil Bureau, and Bail Review.

The Criminal Justice complex is comprised of three service areas: the Ventura County Sheriff's Department, the Main Jail, and the Corrections Services Agency. A separate crime lab building is located east of the Criminal Justice Complex.

The Service Building is located at the northeast corner of the Government Center. Purchasing, Stores, Graphics Print Shop, Custodial, Landscape, Interiors, Chair Repair, Trades, Maintenance, RMA Cross-Connection Lab, Garage, Warehouses for Interiors, and Property Administration (County Auctions) are located at this site.

4.11.3.2 County Facilities at Camarillo Airport

County Airport facilities at Oxnard Airport and Camarillo Airport are described in Section 4.2.4 on Airports. Other County maintained facilities utilizing the various buildings at the 753 acre Camarillo Airport include:

- 295 Durley Ave.: County Airport Administration Office (Building 233) plus four large hangars, six medium hangars and 242 small hangars
- 600 Aviation Drive: County Animal Control Complex on a 4.7 acre site includes:

- Administration Building
- Veterinarian Building
- Kennels
- Quarantine Kennels
- Barn
- Utility Building
- Corral Shelter Building and Corral Area
- 395 Willis Ave.: Ventura County Fire Protection District Headquarters. Other fire facilities include:
 - Fire Prevention Annex, 460 Houck Street
 - Fire Station #50, 615 Aviation Drive
 - Training Smoke Room, 555 Aviation Drive
 - Fire Communications Center, 355 Post Street
 - Repair Shop for Fire Engines, 575 Aviation Drive
- 425 Durley Ave.: Ventura County Police and Sheriff's Training Academy
- 375 Durley Ave.: Sheriff's Hangar
- 410 Willis Ave.: Work Furlough Buildings, Corrections Services Agency
 - Work Furlough Facility (Bldg. 276)
 - Work Furlough Facility (Bldg. 252) (including Dining Hall and Offices)
 - New Building Work Furlough to be built in future
- 101 Durley Ave.: Chief Administrative Office - storage by various County Agencies (Bldg. 127)
- 170B Durley Ave.: Airport Maintenance and Storage (Bldg. 137)
- 365 Willis Ave.: Agricultural Office (Bldg. 257)
- 275 E. Pleasant Valley Road: County Superintendent of Schools buildings include:
 - Office (Bldg. 161)
 - Gate House (Bldg. 157)
 - Shop Building (Bldg. 155)
 - Motor Shop (Bldg. 179)
 - Wash Rack
 - Auto Maintenance (Bldg. 163)
 - Body & Fender Shop (Bldg. 160)
 - Bank Teller (Bldg. 170)
 - Paint Storage (Bldg. 162)
 - Dental Classroom (Bldg. 164)
 - Service Station (Bldg. 165)
 - Food Service (Bldg. 166)

- Dental Building (Bldg. 167)
- Portable Building (Bldg. 168)
- Special Education (Bldg. 140)
- Mechanical Occupations (Bldg. 133)
- Classroom Special Education (Bldg. 135)
- Auto Body Classroom (Bldg. 141)
- Library (Bldg. 143)
- Classroom & Storage (Bldg. 147)

In addition, Oxnard College, Oxnard Union High School District, U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Navy, Greek Orthodox Church, and Pleasant Valley Parks and Recreation all own facilities at Camarillo Airport and several private airport-related businesses lease facilities from the County.

4.11.3.3 Agricultural Commissioner (Department) Facilities

The Agricultural Commissioner is responsible for enforcing Federal, State and local laws and regulations which relate to the protection of the public health, safety and welfare. This Department prevents fraud and deception in the packaging and marketing of agricultural products; inspects crops to detect and eradicate new and damaging pests; and enforces laws in the use of pesticides.

The main Agricultural Commission Office is in the Agricultural Building at 815 E. Santa Barbara Street, Santa Paula (owned). District offices are located at:

- Oxnard District: 680 El Rio Drive, Oxnard (owned).
- Ventura-Ojai District: 1068 E. Main Street, Room 110, Ventura (leased).
- Camarillo District: Camarillo Airport - Security Building - 275 Pleasant Valley Road #206 (leased).
- Simi Valley-Moorpark District: 2003 Royal, Room 205, Simi Valley (leased).

4.11.3.4 Animal Regulation Department Facilities

The Animal Regulation Department is responsible for the care and housing of sick, injured, abandoned, unwanted and stray animals; the enforcement of animal related State and local laws; and the suppression of rabies through an active quarantine and vaccination program.

The County Animal Control Central Facility is located at the Camarillo Airport on a 4.7 acre site, located at 600 Aviation Drive, Camarillo. County-owned buildings include an Administration Building, Veterinarian Building, Kennels, Quarantine Kennels, Barn, Utility Building, and Corral Shelter Building and Corral Area. The East Valley Holding Facility is located at 670 W. Los Angeles Avenue, Simi Valley (owned).

4.11.3.5 General Services Agency (GSA) Facilities

The General Services Agency was created as a result of a merger of the Support Services Agency with the Property Administration Agency in fiscal year 1985-86. This Agency is comprised of five departments: Administrative Services, Central Services, Risk Management, Facilities and Grounds, and Recreation Services. Some of the responsibilities of this Agency include Facilities Management including Custodial Services, Building Maintenance and Repair, Security and Energy Conservation; Materials Management including Purchasing, Stores, Warehousing, Surplus Property and Graphics Services; and Agency Administration providing general guidance and direction, including the development of policies and procedures. In addition, GSA is responsible for Office Services for Furniture, Inventory Control, Word Processing and Mail Services; Fleet Services including Transportation and Heavy Equipment; and Audio-Visual Equipment; Risk Management

providing Risk Analysis, Safety and Claims Programs, General Insurance, Workers' Compensation and the evaluation of all Disability Retirements; and Landscape Services.

GSA's main office is located in the Administration Building, Lower Plaza, County Government Center, 800 S. Victoria Avenue, Ventura. Many of the services provided by Facilities and Grounds are located in the Service Building at the County Government Center. Other GSA facilities include:

- GSA Maintenance and Storage in Bldg. 137 at the Camarillo Airport at 275 E. Pleasant Valley Road (owned).
- Park Patrol Headquarters, Transportation, Fleet Administration, Main Garage, Heavy Equipment Garage, County welding shop West County Parks Maintenance and a custodial shop are located at 682 El Rio Drive, Oxnard (owned).

Channel Islands Harbor Facilities:

- 3900 Pelican Way: Harbor Manager & Patrol
- 3401 Peninsula Ave.: Community Service Bldg.
- 3605 Victoria Ave.: Harbor Maintenance Bldg. & Storage
- 3121 & 3141 Victoria Ave.: Small boat marina, restrooms & yacht sales office
- 2741, 3001 & 4021 Victoria Ave.: Includes launch ramps and restrooms (All County Owned Buildings and Facilities).

In addition, GSA regulates and administers 24 regional and nine local park facilities (identified in Parks and Recreation Section 4.10).

4.11.3.6 Information Systems Department (ISD) Facilities

Communications equipment, operated by the Information Systems Department, includes radio, microwave and telephone switching equipment. They are located at the following sites:

- Anacapa Island - radio/microwave equipment
- Red Mountain - radio/microwave equipment
- South Mountain - radio/microwave equipment
- East Valley Sheriff Station - radio/microwave and switching equipment
- Rocketdyne - radio/microwave equipment
- Camarillo Airport - radio/microwave/switching equipment
- Oxnard PSSA - radio/microwave/switching equipment
- Oxnard Police Dept. - radio/microwave/switching equipment
- El Rio - radio/microwave/switching equipment
- County Government Center - radio/microwave/switching equipment
- County Medical Center - radio/microwave/switching equipment
- Telephone Road County Office Building - microwave/switching equipment
- Ventura College - microwave/switching equipment
- Oxnard College - microwave/switching equipment
- Moorpark College - microwave/switching equipment
- Poli Avenue - Microwave/switching
- Royal Avenue - Microwave/switching

In addition, switching equipment is located in Santa Paula, County Superintendent of Schools and at Poli Street. This communications equipment is utilized by the following County agencies and departments: Sheriff's Department Patrol, Sheriff's Emergency Medical, Fire Protection District, GSA/Radio Electronics, GSA/Central Service/Telephones and Businesses, RMA/Building and Safety, PSSA/Income Maintenance, PWA/Flood Control, PWA/Road Services/Administration, PWA/Engineering, HCA/Alcohol Services, HCA/Substance Abuse/Drugs, HCA/Medical Center, and ISD/Computer Operations.

4.11.3.7 Health Care Agency (HCA) Facilities

Health Care Agency Administration plans for the delivery of appropriate health services throughout the County. The Health Care Agency components are the Medical Center, Mental Health Services, Public Health Services, Alcohol Services and the Medical Examiner.

The Ventura County Medical Center is a general acute care facility with over 200 beds. The Medical Center provides Comprehensive Neonatal, Emergency and Outpatient Medical Care Programs. Its teaching program is affiliated with the UCLA School of Medicine.

In 1980 a four story (46,000 sq. ft.) Critical Care Facility Annex was added to the Ventura County Medical Center at 3291 Loma Vista Road, Ventura. The facility provides CT Scan equipment, emergency room facilities and prenatal care services.

Mental Health Services is responsible, under the Community Mental Health Services Act of the Welfare and Institutions Code, for planning and delivering an array of Mental Health Services.

The Health Department (Public Health Services) is responsible for the protection, maintenance and improvement of public health through collaborative planning and development of an effective community health service program, working with all related and/or concerned organizations and individual citizens.

Alcohol Services Administration is mandated by AB 272 if the County is to receive Federal and/or State funding for Alcohol Services. A core program which includes prevention, identification, non-residential and residential services are provided by the County, either directly or through contract. Alcohol Information Schools are also provided.

The Medical Examiner-Coroner's Office establishes the cause and manner of death in certain categories of suspicious, unusual, unnatural and unexpected deaths as enumerated in the California Government Code, Section 27491.

Drug Abuse Services are mandated under the Community Mental Health Services Act, Division V of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Services include prevention, education and treatment serving all members of the community.

The main office of the Health Care Agency is located at 350 Hillmont Avenue, Ventura (owned); West County Counseling Center Office is a leased facility located at 793 E. Main Street while the East County Counseling Center is located at 2003 Royal Avenue, Simi Valley (leased); a Drug/Alcohol Counseling Office is located at 323 E. Matilija Street, Ojai (leased); a Health Care Agency Office is also located at 3161 Loma Vista Road, Ventura (owned); and the Medical Examiner/Coroner's Office is located at 3291 Loma Vista Road, Ventura (owned).

Mental Health Services Administration Office is at 300 Hillmont Avenue, Ventura (owned). Mental Health Service facilities include:

- Mental Health Services Oxnard Office is in a new County-owned office building at 1400 Vanguard Drive, Oxnard
- Mental Health Services Simi Valley Office is located at 3150 Los Angeles Avenue, Simi Valley (owned)

All remaining Mental Health Services Facilities are leased and include:

A Mental Health Outpatient Clinic at 333 W. Harvard Blvd., Santa Paula and a Mental Health Clinic at 1459 Thousand Oaks Blvd., Thousand Oaks. HCA-Family Care Medical Clinics are at 917 W.

Seventh Street, Oxnard; 722 E. Main Street, Ventura; 620 E. Main Street, Ventura (Forensic Mental Health); and the Mental Health Senior Outreach Center is at 738 & 744 E. Main Street, Ventura.

The following are all leased Mental Health Semi-Independent Living Facilities:

- 2730 Bolker Drive, Port Hueneme
- 1221 and 1230 Isleton Street, Oxnard
- 141 and 145 East Simpson, Ventura

Public Health Services Main Office is located at 3147 Loma Vista Road, Ventura (owned). Satellite Health facilities include: Health Care Agency Medical Clinic, 1320 Maricopa Highway, Suites "D" and "E", Ojai (leased); Santa Paula Public Health Center, 1320 E. Main Street, Santa Paula (leased); Simi Valley Public Health Center, 2003 Royal Avenue, Simi Valley (leased); and Family Care Center, 1150 N. Ventura Avenue, Ventura (leased).

The Ventura County Medical Center Complex is located on a 40 acre site at 3291 Loma Vista Road, Ventura. County-owned facilities include the hospital, clinic, emergency room and CAT scan annex which are all located in the hospital. Other buildings include: Public Health, Mental Health, and Health Promotion Center (HCA Personnel). The remainder of the Medical Center Complex includes: Women's Health Center, Pediatric Clinic, Plant Operations, Supply Storeroom, Genetics Program, Family Care Center, Family Care Annex, Collections and Insurance and Coroner's Office. Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Court, Juvenile Work Furlough, kitchen and dining, storage, boiler and laundry, research lab, Public Health Annex building and other maintenance and Health Department trailers comprise the balance of the Medical Center Complex. Other major buildings are located in the 300 block of Hillmont Street and 3210 Foothill Road in Ventura.

4.11.3.8 Personnel Department Facilities

The Personnel Department is responsible for personnel administration, including recruitment, affirmative action, salary and benefits administration, occupational health, employee training and development and personnel records maintenance.

The Administrative Office of the Personnel Department is located in the Administration Building, Fourth Floor at the County Government Center, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura. The only other facility is a Personnel Office at 950 County Square Drive, Ventura (leased).

4.11.3.9 Public Social Services Agency (PSSA) Facilities

The Social Services Division of PSSA is responsible for the proper administration and delivery of a variety of services. Some of these include information and referral services to Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Adult Protection Services, In-House Supportive Services, Out of Home Services to Adults, the Senior Survival Mobile, two Domestic Violence Programs and a Day Care Center. The areas covered under this program area include Welfare Administration, Aid to Families and Children, and General Welfare. Income Maintenance handles funding for administration of the financial aid programs. This unit determines eligibility for AFDC, Medi-Cal, General Relief and the Food Stamp Program. The Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Foster Care (AFDC-FC) Program provides care in Foster Homes, Institutions or certain Adoptive Homes for children who cannot receive care in their own home. The Dependent Children Unit provides financial assistance to families where one or both parents are absent, deceased or incapacitated. The PSSA Welfare Unit administers and provides Social, Welfare and Employment Services to residents of Ventura County. The Area Agency on Aging plans, coordinates and advocates for the development of a comprehensive service-delivery system to meet the short-term and long-term needs of older persons in the County. The Care of Indigents Program provides financial assistance to needy indigent persons who do not qualify for other types of aid. This program provides temporary aid to such persons, usually until they can find employment, qualify for other aid or otherwise resolve their problems. The Social Welfare Assistance Program provides emergency aid to recipients of the Supplemental Security Income/State Supplement Program (SSI/SSP). Aid may

be for replacement of household furniture and equipment destroyed through a catastrophic event or to provide housing repairs or pay for moving expenses.

The PSSA Office is located at 505 Poli Street. District Offices for Income Maintenance and Adult Services are located at:

- Oxnard District: 210 South "B" Street, Oxnard (leased)
- Santa Paula District: 1320 E. Main Street, Santa Paula (leased)
- Simi District: 2003 Royal Avenue, Simi Valley (leased)
- Thousand Oaks District: 215 N. Moorpark Road, Thousand Oaks (leased)
- Ventura District: 4651 Telephone Road #100, Ventura (owned) Children's Services are also located at the Ventura District Office

Veterans Services Office is at the County Government Office Complex at 1400 Vanguard, Oxnard (owned)

The Greater Avenues for Independence (GAIN) Program is headquartered at the Administrative Office at 505 Poli Street, Ventura (owned) with Services Offices at:

- Oxnard: 580 E. Third Street, Oxnard (leased)
- Ventura: 110 Olive Street, Suite N, Ventura (leased)
- Simi Valley: 995 Los Angeles Avenue, #123, Simi Valley (leased)

PSSA Hot Meals Program is located at:

- 275 E. Pleasant Valley Road (Bldg. 246), Camarillo (owned) with a Senior Nutrition Kitchen at 2220 Ventura Blvd., Camarillo (owned). Senior Nutrition Meal Site at Golden Age Activity Center is located at 195 Mahoney Avenue, Oak View (leased).
- Senior Nutrition Recreation Center, 550 Park Avenue, Port Hueneme (leased)
- Senior Nutrition Program, 530 W. Main Street, Santa Paula (leased)

Other PSSA Offices at 735 E. Santa Barbara Street, Santa Paula (owned) and at 4721 Market Street, Ventura (leased).

4.11.3.10 Public Works Agency (PWA) Facilities

The Public Works Agency is divided into four departments, headed by Deputy Directors and Administrative Services:

- Real Property Services Department consists of three divisions: Real Estate Services, Water and Sanitation Services, and Development and Inspection Services
- Transportation Department is organized into five sections: Planning, Road Design and Construction, Transportation, Traffic, and Road Maintenance
- Engineering Services Department is organized into six sections: County Surveyor, Mapping, Right-of-Way and Control, Project Engineers, Contracts and Materials
- Flood Control and Water Resources Department

The Administrative Office of the Public Works Agency is located at the Administration Building, Third Floor of the County Government Center at 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, along with the Public Works service trailer for Surveying and Roads also located at the County Government Center. Public Works owned facilities in the Lockwood Valley Road area include a residence and office, bunkhouse and shed, pump house, wood shed and light plant. Public Works Road yard owned facilities at 1768 Maricopa Highway, Ojai, include storage, office, shed and an oil house. Public Works Maintenance yard facilities at 682 El Rio Road, Oxnard, include a joint operations building (owned). The Public Works Road Maintenance Yard facilities at the Walnut Canyon Road

location 1 mile north of High Street, Moorpark, includes 2 garages, storage, office building and maintenance building (County owned).

4.11.3.11 Resource Management Agency (RMA) Facilities

The Resource Management Agency has five major divisions:

- Resource Management Agency Operations Division provides central managerial, fiscal, budget, accounting and personnel services. The Weights and Measures unit is also part of the division. The unit is responsible for ensuring equity in all commercial transactions by systematic inspection and testing of all commercially-used weighing and measuring devices in the County.
- Environmental Health Division is responsible for protecting the public by identifying and managing the factors within the environment which impact public health. They accomplish this by inspecting drinking water systems, food operations, waste disposal sites and public recreational facilities.
- Building and Safety Division protects the public against hazards associated with the construction, use and occupancy of buildings and structures. This responsibility is carried out by enforcing building codes which regulate the design and construction of buildings, electrical wiring, plumbing and mechanical systems.
- Air Pollution Control District protects public health and agriculture by identifying air pollution problems and developing a long-range, comprehensive program to achieve and maintain air quality standards.
- Planning Division protects the health, safety and welfare of the general public through the administration and enforcement of County Ordinances, Board policy and State and Federal laws regarding land development and environmental regulation.

The Administrative Office of the Resource Management Agency is located on the Third Floor of the Administration Building, County Government Center, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, with the RMA (Environmental Health) Cross-Connection Lab located in the Service Building at the County Government Center. Building and Safety Offices are located at the County Government Center, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura and 3855-F Alamo Street, Simi Valley (owned). The Weights and Measurement Calibration Station is located on the 600 Block of El Rio Road, Oxnard (owned).

The Air Pollution Control District (APCD) office is located at 669 County Square Drive, Ventura (leased). The APCD Monitoring and Technical Service Office is located at 2065 Sperry Drive, Ventura (leased). APCD Monitoring Stations are located at nine separate locations:

- Anacapa Island - East Island near the lighthouse (leased)
- El Rio - Rio Mesa High, 545 Central Avenue, Oxnard (leased)
- Ojai - 1768 Maricopa Highway (owned)
- Piru - 2815 E. Telegraph (owned)
- Simi Valley - 5400 Cochran (leased)
- Thousand Oaks - 1135 Windsor (leased)
- Ventura - 535 E. Main Street (leased)
- Ventura - 5500 Block Casitas Pass Road and State Highway 150 (leased)
- Ventura - Emma Wood State Park at Highway 101 and West Main Street (leased)

4.11.3.12 Solid Waste Management Department (SWMD)

The Solid Waste Management Department, located at 5275 Colt Street, Ventura, is responsible for the development and implementation of programs to reduce the amount of waste disposal and

energy consumed in the County through the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan. Programs include source reduction, recycling, waste composting and public information. SWMD is also responsible for the development and implementation of the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan that includes goals, policies, programs and an implementation schedule for management of hazardous waste for action by the County and the ten cities.

Related functions of the department include negotiation and management of contractor franchise agreements with solid waste disposal operators as required by County Ordinance and coordination with cities, special districts and other public and private agencies.

4.11.4 Conclusions

4.11.4.1 Federal and State Facilities

While the County does not have legal jurisdiction over the placement of Federal and State facilities, the General Plan Goals, Policies, and Programs should address issues relating to continuing a cooperative working relationship exchange of information with Federal and State facility planners. Additionally, the General Plan Goals, Policies, and Programs should encourage the Federal and State government to comply with the County's General Plan and other adopted standards, regulations and land use policies.

4.11.4.2 Other County Facilities

In providing the services for which it is responsible, the County often must construct new public facilities. These projects must be planned and implemented in accordance with the overall Goals, Policies and Programs of the General Plan. In this way, the County's own review of new projects and facilities will set a positive example for other agencies having major capital improvement programs.

References:

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Individuals Consulted:

Federal

Gerald Little, Planning Officer, Los Padres National Forest - Goleta

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State

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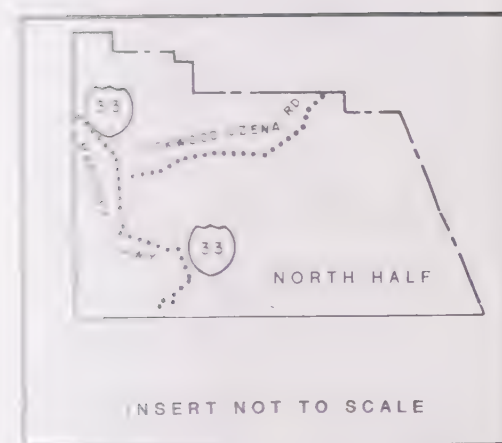
Ventura County

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Ann Vanderhoeven, Ventura County General Services Agency



VENTURA COUNTY GENERAL PLAN
PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES APPENDIX
FIGURE 4.2.1
1986 REGIONAL ROAD NETWORK

FREEWAYS/EXPRESSWAYS

- INTERCHANGE
- ▤ 4 LANES
- ▥ 6 LANES
- ▧ 8 OR MORE LANES

- ⬢ U. S. ROUTE
- ⬢ STATE ROUTE

(2) AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC IN THOUSANDS OF VEHICLES MOVEMENTS (ADT's UNDER 1,000 ARE NOT SHOWN)

HIGHWAYS/THOROUGHFARES

- 2 LANES
- ▤ 4 LANES
- ▥ 6 LANES
- ▧ 8 OR MORE LANES

- CITY THOROUGHFARE
- CITY



ADOPTED MAY 24, 1988



VENTURA COUNTY GENERAL PLAN
PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES APPENDIX
FIGURE 4.2.3
2010 REGIONAL ROAD NETWORK

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| FREEWAYS/EXPRESSWAYS | HIGHWAYS/THOROUGHFARES |
| ○ INTERCHANGES | 2 LANES |
| ===== 4 LANES | ===== 4 LANES |
| ===== 6 LANES | ===== 6 LANES |
| ===== 8 LANES | ===== 8 LANES |
| —— WITHIN CITY LIMITS | —— CITY THOROUGHFARE |
| □ □ □ □ □ RESERVED R.O.W. | □ □ □ □ □ RESERVED R.O.W. |
| ○ STATE ROUTE | ■ CITY |
| ○ U.S. ROUTE | ■ CITY SPHERE OF INFLUENCE |

(2) AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC IN THOUSAND OF VEHICLES MOVEMENTS (ADT's UNDER 1,000 ARE NOT SHOWN)

ADOPTED MAY 24, 1988
AMENDED SEP. 19, 2000 GPA 00-2
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